New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1223. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Death of Abbott Lawrence.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE died at 11 o'clock this morning.

The merchants of this city will probably meet on Monday noon, for the purpose of paying the customary marks of respect to the memory of the dead.

The time of burial has not been definitely fixed, but it will probably occur on Wednesday next. The interment will take place at Mount Auburn, in the lot where repose the remains of his children and of his brothers, WILLIAM and AMOS.

On the post mortem examination of the remains, it was found that not only the liver, but the stomach, kidneys, and part of the intestines were greatly diseased. Dr. GARDNER, on the part of the examining surgeons, will prefer a statement in detail.

Mutiny on Shipboard—A Villainous Transaction.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, Aug. 19.

This morning, while the brig *Abby Thaxter*, Capt. [illegible], bound for London, was preparing to sail with a pilot on board, the crew attempted a mutiny, but were subdued by the officers and are now in irons. Their reasons for mutinying are not known. The brig is at anchor in the lower bay, awaiting assistance from the revenue cutter Washington, which has been sent for and is momentarily expected.

The Gutta Percha telegraph wire sunk under the river at the Highlands and belonging to the New-York and Sandy Hook Telegraph Company, was badly hacked and cut, and several hundred feet of it stolen a few nights since by some unknown scoundrels. Temporary repairs have been made, so that the line is now again in working order.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The Southern mail as late as due is received.

The deaths from yellow fever at Portsmouth now average eight a day, in a population of 2,000 persons.

The official report at Norfolk shows nine deaths from the fever on the 16th inst.

The accounts of the fever, from Norfolk, are very interesting. Thirty new cases were reported on Thursday. Capt. BARRON's daughter is dead. Contributions in aid of the sufferers are coming in from all quarters. The fund raised in this city now amounts to over $6,000.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 19.

At Norfolk the fever is slightly abating, but at Portsmouth it is reported to be more violent than ever.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The fever here is [illegible] about a stand. The deaths in the Hospital for the past week were 138, and the number of cases cured 132.

The Cotton Crop in Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 17.

A letter from Natchez, Miss., states that the Cotton crop was suffering from rot and rust in that region, and that the prospects are 15 to 20 per cent. worse than they were two weeks ago.

Sentence of Death against a Murderer.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 17.

MICHAEL CAVANAGH was yesterday convicted of the murder of Mr. COOPER, at Lyons Falls, in May last. He was sentenced by Judge ALLEN to be hung on the 5th October.

Republican Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 19.

Owing to a slim attendance at the meeting of the Republican Association last night, the officers were not elected. The names of its members have not yet been made public.

Rioting among the Philadelphia Firemen.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 19.

A sanguinary riot occurred here on Saturday night between the New-Market and Mount Vernon fire companies. Three of the rioters were shot, two of whom are not expected to live.

Mortality of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The deaths in this city for the past week have been one hundred and nine, of which sixty-two were those of children under five years of age.

Alabama Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 18.

The majority for WINSTON, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Alabama, is about 11,000.

FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.

I received this morning letters from Kansas. The Legislature is progressing with business. A multitude of local bills and acts of incorporation have been passed. Important measures have also been adopted. There is an act to regulate contracts and promises, and a homestead bill by which 160 acres of land outside of town, and $1,500 worth of town lots, together with wearing apparel and implements, are protected from execution. This is a very important act, and, in my opinion, a very excellent one. Some provision ought to be made for women and children. Another important measure is "An act to punish offences against slave property." It provides that raising an insurrection among slaves shall be punished with death; writing or speaking in such manner as to excite rebellion or insurrection among slaves is punished with death; decoying away slaves is punished with death, or life imprisonment, at the option of the Jury; and assisting to decoy slaves is punished with death, or ten years' imprisonment at hard labor, as the Jury may determine.

Another important act is the bill to regulate elections. It provides that "any free white male citizen of the United States, and any free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise over the age of 21 years, who shall be an inhabitant of this Territory, and who shall have paid a territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices." One day's actual residence is sufficient. This continues the contest between the people of Missouri and the aid societies. When any vote is challenged the officers are required to administer an oath to the party proposing to vote to support the Constitution of the United States, the Kansas Nebraska Act and the Fugitive Slave law. This is a total exclusion of all who are opposed to the Territorial bill and the Fugitive Slave law—in other words of nearly all the Northern emigrants.

A joint resolution has been passed providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners "to confer with the Delaware tribe of Indians in Kansas, associated with their Agent, concerning a new treaty with them and their admission to citizenship." This is designed to put an end to the difficulties experienced by attempts to occupy the Delaware reservation. The state of feeling in the Territory remains very much the same. There is an implacable hostility existing between the Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery parties, and this must continue until the State is admitted into the Union, with or without a Slave Constitution.

Yours, &c., L.

Signor VERDI has been in London, with a view of arranging for the production of his "Les Vêpres" at the Royal Italian Opera next season, and for the publication of its music.

Commencement at Williams College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

The efforts of competitors for the prize in declamation, delivered on Tuesday evening, were of very fair average merit. Three competitors are elected annually from each of the three lower classes.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER's address before the Adelphic Union, followed the declamation. An immense audience had assembled from many miles around, probably attracted by the fame of the orator, rather than by interest in the productions of the Undergraduates. The address having been already delivered at Harvard during the last commencement, would not be new to your readers. The subject was "Mirthfulness," and of course, there was no lack of mirth-creating matter in the discourse.

Commencement Day dawned auspiciously, and everybody seemed in fine spirits. Here, Commencement is a Gala Day for the country round about, and the time when people of all sizes, sexes and degrees of social position, turn out and parade the ordinarily quiet streets in their very best Sunday clothes.

At 9 o'clock a procession of Graduates and Undergraduates was formed, headed by the Corporation and Faculty, with DODWORTH's Band, fifteen performers. The exercises of the day were opened with prayer by the President. Then followed the final performances of the graduating class, interspersed with enlivening strains of music.

The Latin Salutatory was delivered by E. L. LINCOLN, of Plainfield, Mass. The Classical Oration by S. F. WOODIN, Green River, N. Y.

"Earnest Men" was the title of the next oration, delivered by JOHN FOOT, Geneva, N. Y.

"True Progress" was truthfully and forcibly characterized by STEPHEN E. SEYMOUR, Granville.

Then followed "Luxury; its proper uses and limits," by H. J. ACKER, Catskill, N. Y.

"Mormonism" was denounced by D. DEWEY, of Williamstown.

"Resistance to Nature" was discoursed upon by EDWARD J. HOOKER, of South Hadley. "Resistance to Nature is an old sin, covering itself in a thousand forms. It raised its serpent head in Eden, and has been breeding its kind ever since. This parasite has been rooted in our mind till it has become a part of our very being. The Utilitarian, by his very name, acknowledges the sin. The rigid righteous publicly professes it as a virtue."

"Berkshire" received large encomium from C. E. FITCH, of Syracuse, N. Y.

"Bubbles" followed from ABRAHAM LANSING, Albany.

"True Religion essential to the Highest Civilization," by GEO. A. MILLER, Lyme, Conn.

"Our Filial Relation to England" was considered by PHINEAS W. HITCHCOCK, of New-Lebanon, N. Y. He brought to view in an earnest and forcible manner the ties which bind our interests inseparably to those of England, and forbid us to sympathize with Russia in the present struggle.

Our Country was then proved to be the Moulding Agent of the World, by DAVID C. SCUDDER, Boston.

"American Literature—Its characteristics and their causes," was a most able performance, by GEO. V. WASHBURN, of Lenox.

"Mummy Life," by J. J. INGALLS, of Haverhill, followed. The orator was particularly hard against "mummies" among students and professors. His thoughts were just, and expressed with much eloquence and humor.

H. W. SEYMOUR, of Brockport, N. Y., discoursed on "Work," W. A. LAURENCE, of Stanhope, N. J., on "Cosmopolitism."

The Philosophical Oration was an able effort. Subject, "Foot-prints of the Creator," by JAMES ORTON, Lisle, N. Y.

The exercises of the afternoon were opened with an oration on the "Money King," by CYRUS A. SNOW, of Coleraine. He did not consider riches the root of all evil.

The delights of the "Quiet Man" were eloquently portrayed by W. P. PRENTICE, of Albany.

"Scotland's Martyr Days" were the theme of T. M. NIVEN, Bloomingburg, N. Y.

WILLIAM R. DOWNES, of Plainfield, N. J., delivered himself of some very sensible ideas on the "Political Position of the American Pulpit."

The Metaphysical Oration was delivered by W. W. ADAMS, of Chicago, Ill. His subject was "Limitations and Certainty of Human Knowledge." He spoke of the sphere of human knowledge, and of its accuracy. The metaphysician's labors were often jeered at, but were really sublime and indispensable to a true manhood. The speaker showed a thorough mastery of his subject.

H. A. EBSON delivered at once a eulogy and a lament upon Forests. He deplored the vandal spirit of the age which destroys the ornaments of the Forest for mercenary purposes.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., of New-York City, endeavored to interest the audience in some commonplace remarks on the "Dungeons of the Revolution." The performance was up to the average of rural Fourth of July literature.

The most spicy and original speech of the day was then delivered by D. T. HOLMES, of Waukegan, Ill. He drew some graphic sketches of College characters, not only amusing but truthful. Snobs of every description were cut to the quick.

The Ethical Oration was given by S. B. FORBES, of Ashland. Assuming that man has a conscience, that it is impelling and retributive if not discriminative, the Speaker dwelt upon its Retributive Power, exhibiting its nature, and urging its necessity to man as a rational being.

B. Y. AVERELL, Chicago, Ill., delivered an able Oration on Originality of Thought, its Nature and Value.

W. R. DIMMOCK, of Boston, spoke of the importance of Esthetic culture in a course of education. His style of composition and delivery were generally admired.

The Master's orations were to be delivered by J. S. BATCHELDER, of Needham, and E. W. FRENCH, of Palmyra, N. Y. The first orator did not appear. We regret having been unable to hear the latter, as his effort was highly spoken of.

The Valedictory was then delivered in very creditable style, by CHARLES MARSH, of Springfield.

A number of the speakers appointed were excused from various causes.

Diplomas were then conferred upon fifty-one members of the graduating class, and '56 stepped with exultation into the place of '55, and the Freshmen rejoiced that their trials were over. S. P.

MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.—H. J. Acker, W. W. Adams, J. Adriance, B. Y. Averell, A. Chandler, W. F. Coates, D. Dewey, W. R. Dimmock, C. M. Dodd, W. R. Downes, H. A. Ebson, W. Edwards, Jr., C. E. Fitch, J. Foot, S. B. Forbes, [illegible], D. T. Holmes, W. [illegible] Hopkins, D. Hubbard, J. J. Ingalls, [illegible], C. Jamison, J. O. Knowlton, A. Lansing, W. A. Lawrence, E. L. Lincoln, C. Marsh, [illegible], G. A. Miller, [illegible], T. M. Niven, Jr., [illegible], W. P. Prentice, J. Richards, [illegible], D. C. Scudder, H. W. Seymour, S. E. Seymour, [illegible], G. A. Snow, [illegible], G. V. Washburn, S. F. Woodin—Total, 51.

HARVEST REPORTS.

From Tappan & McKillop's Commercial Agency, No. 23 Nassau-street.

TEXAS.

CASS COUNTY, July 23.—Crops are generally good. Corn and wheat matured. Prospects good for an average crop of cotton. None of our past year's crops are shipped, or sold, nor can money be realized upon any kind of produce, owing to the want of navigation hence to New-Orleans.

INDIANA.

MIAMI COUNTY, Aug. 12.—As far as I have been able to learn, crops of all kinds are far more than an average in this and adjoining counties. The wheat is now taken care of, and it is safe to say, there is more than an average yield, of more than ordinarily good wheat; it has grown some in the shock, but not enough to injure it. Oats were never better. Grass unusually good. Potatoes very promising. Corn, with a favorable season, will at least be good. Very little barley or rye cultivated in this part of the State; not enough, at any rate, to give it any commercial importance whatever.

LOUISIANA.

SABIN COUNTY, July 25.—In this parish we only raise two articles that are deemed staple, viz.: corn and cotton.

The corn crop is the best we have had for ten years. Cotton, up to this time, is very promising, but may yet be cut off by worms or drouth.

ILLINOIS.

JO DAVIES COUNTY, Aug. 10.—The wheat crop has turned out well, better than was expected. Other grains look well. Prospects favorable generally for farmers.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY, Aug. 12.—Our crops are fine. Wheat is made, oats and potatoes are nearly made, and one or two rains more will make corn. We have no fears of an over-crop. The chinch bug is doing injury to some extent in some places. On the whole prospects were never better.

WHITE COUNTY, Aug. 12.—We have an abundant yield of every description of produce this season, and unless farmers should meet with some unforeseen misfortune, times and money will be easy the coming Winter.

CLAY COUNTY, July 18.—Crops promise to be abundant throughout this entire section. The countenances of our farmers and merchants are lighting up, business is becoming active, and we will shortly recover our usual healthy condition in money matters.

NEW-YORK.

LIVINGSTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, Aug. 17.—It is a common remark throughout this region, that there never has been a harvest so bountiful as the present. For some days anxiety was at its height, in relation to the rye crop, which is always a very important staple here, and much more than usual had been sown. Although this crop has suffered some injury, I think it is not depreciated five per cent. The growth of oats was so luxuriant that they were badly lodged; but the farmers are well satisfied to take the extra time required to gather them. There is no potato rot reported here. It has been rather too wet for corn this season, but there will still be more than an average yield. Buckwheat looks well. Almost everything here is favorable to the prosperity of the farmer.

ANGELICA, ALLEGHANY COUNTY, Aug. 15.—This County is not a large grain growing one. Wheat is double the usual quantity. Oats, grass, potatoes and corn, all at present bid fair for a more than usual crop. There is every appearance of an abundant harvest. Farmers' faces, therefore, look bright and cheerful, and the merchants feel buoyant.

OPPENHEIM, FULTON COUNTY, Aug. 15.—More wheat was sown in this vicinity last Fall than for ten years previous; it looks excellent and is a fine crop. Oats are good. Grass is better than for years past. Corn is poor.

CHATEAUGAY, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Aug. 15.—All kinds of grain promise an abundant harvest; nothing better for fifteen years past.

MICHIGAN.

BATTLE CREEK, CALHOUN COUNTY, July 24.—We are in the midst of harvest. The fly has injured wheat very much; it is estimated at about half a crop. The weather is very unfavorable just now. Wheat will soon grow, if there is not a change in the weather. All other crops bid fair to be abundant.

MICHIGAN.

INGHAM COUNTY, Aug. 15.—The yield of wheat in this region is greater than ever before; last Fall every farmer put in his last acre. Oats are a heavy yield. Potatoes and corn were put back by the cold of May and June, but are doing well now. We are troubled very little with poor money or broken banks here.

MISSISSIPPI.

HINDS, MADISON AND RANKIN COUNTIES, Aug. 10.—Up to 20th July this whole section suffered much from drouth, and great fears were entertained of the failure of our crops. Since then we have generally had good rains, and our corn and cotton greatly improved. The corn crop will probably be sufficient for the coming year. Cotton will be short, unless frost holds off very late.

Apples—Potatoes—Peaches—Tomatoes.

On Saturday evening, as usual, we strolled through the markets, partly to learn how fare the fruit, vegetable and root crops in this unnatural weather, and partly to amuse ourselves in seeing what was to set some six hundred thousand jawbones in motion at a Sunday dinner—we'll not be precise as to the number, till we learn whether the census men did their whole duty; and, besides, we do not know how many of the entire population do not chew their food for want of grinders lost or yet ungrown; nor can we estimate how many will be without a Sunday dinner, though in these potato times the latter number ought to be in the neighborhood of 0. But omitting our sage reflections upon the inaccuracy of census reports; upon the number of babes, old people, and imprudent middle-aged who are toothless; and upon the proportion of the dinnerless—all questions of interest no doubt—let us attend to the fruits and vegetables.

Apples ripe, half ripe and not ripe at all, small as chestnuts, and larger than two fists, August sweets and those bitter as persimmons or sour as oil of vitriol, those labelled for baking, for stewing, for pies and for eating, and those not worth a label—all these and more we found in great abundance, in carts, bags, baskets and barrels, for sale by the piece, pint, quart, half peck, peck, bushel, or cart-load; and at prices just one-half of those current Saturday week. We learn that this staple fruit is everywhere plentiful, and time to gather being given, they will come into market till we cry enough.

Potatoes are as abundant as apples, only more so. The dreaded "rot" is fast extending over Long Island, and farmers are rushing them into market as fast as possible, to get them out of harm's way. On some days last week dozens of loads came up to York and went back again—for want of buyers. Just now Paddy is in clover. The Maine Law is of no account, for the next luxury to whisky is plenty. But though reports from Long Island are bad, after diligent inquiry we heard of only slight appearances of the rot elsewhere. New-Jersey potatoes are large, of extra quality, and turn out almost a "peck to the hill." From the large surface planted, and the forwardness of the crop, the prospect is that there will be no stint of potatoes at low prices, let the rot do its worst. If speculators will buy up the crop in advance, at 62½ cents and 75 cents per bushel, as report says they are doing, let them have them, provided they will "bind the bargain" with a fair consideration in cash down.

Peaches, peaches were—well we did not find any. We saw any quantity of baskets full of what went by the name of peaches, but they did not look like peaches, did not taste like them. The fact is, this year, so far, "peaches is (not) peaches," and from what we see and hear they will not be. Those small, round, stone-hard or else rotten, sour things, sold as peaches, have yet none of the genuine flavor which lingering memory or longing anticipation tell us of. Delaware, little in territory but formerly great in the peach line, is losing her sweet fame. True, she has "made an effort" this year, but all the dainties she has yet sent us is not worth mentioning, except for the price it brings—ten to fifteen shillings a basket, and small baskets at that. And New-Jersey "mergions" and "Morris whites" are literally nowhere, we fear. There are in market thousands and tens of thousands of baskets of New-Jersey "clingstones," at one, to five shillings the basket, which is ten, to two shillings more than they are worth to the consumer, since from their value must be deducted first cost, paregoric and other colic and cholera medicines, with physicians' prescriptions, to say nothing of expenses for shrouds, coffins and graves for those eating them too lavishly.

Tomatoes are better, more abundant, and cheaper than we remember to have seen them before at this season. Great baskets of very fine "love apples"—as our first crop was called—are offered at 37½ cents, 25 cents, 18¾ cents, and so downward to your own figure, if you will only empty the baskets that the owner may carry them home to put potatoes in.

Nearly all kinds of vegetables were never so abundant, and at prices just high enough to pay for bringing them to market and yield the producer a return equivalent to that of ordinary years, when high prices were obtained for the lesser quantity grown upon the same surface.

Amusements.

The event of the week will be the reception of M'lle RACHEL, who is expected to arrive here on Wednesday next. A steamboat excursion down the Bay to meet the *Pacific*, is arranged. It will start from Whitehall on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and cruise pleasantly about the Hook until the steamer gets in sight. There the passengers will exult and shout furious cheers of welcome.

At NIBLO's the Pyne and Harrison Opera Troupe will repeat their performance of "Cinderella." Mr. BURTON plays on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, the latter being for his benefit, and the last night of his appearance up town.

Mr. HACKETT appears to-night at the Metropolitan Theatre, in his admirable character of *Falstaff*. Mr. HACKETT has been induced by a number of admirers to perform a round of his most famous characters previous to his departure for Europe. Thousands of our theatre goers will be delighted at the news.

At the Broadway the GABRIEL RAVEL troupe are doing an immense business. They bring out a new piece to-night in four tableaux called "Satanita."

At the Chinese Room, SMITH's Tour of Europe is still the unfailing attraction.

CHRISTY & WOOD's Minstrels, at No. 472 Broadway, have an excellent programme to-night.

Miss FANNY OSBORN, of Wallack's Theatre, died of consumption on Friday last. The contemplated benefit to which we directed attention in Saturday's paper, did not, in consequence, come off.

The Academy of Music will open about the 15th September; Wallack's Theatre on the 10th; and Burton's, about the same time.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

The four farewell performances of Mlle. RACHEL in London have created a *furore*. The London *Times* has the following on the subject:

No one would have imagined from the crowded state of St. James' Theatre last night that we had reached the end of July, and that all London was, consequently, going "out of town." The presence of the great *tragédienne*, Mlle. RACHEL, on the boards where she had so often delighted the English public, seemed to set aside all notion of early or late as to season, and such was the throng in pit, boxes, and gallery that one was tempted to fancy that the train of loaded cabs that had passed through the streets during the whole of the morning was rather some optical delusion than a series of vehicles actually diminishing the population of the metropolis. There is no doubt that the higher class of London playgoers heartily rejoices that Mlle. RACHEL, on her way to a remote country, where she will make the bold experiment whether Cousin Jonathan will relish an unmusical drama, not acted in his own language, has remembered that London lies on the route from Paris to Liverpool, and has resolved to favor her old admirers with a series of four performances. Thanks to her genius, "Les Horaces," "Phèdre," and "Andromaque," only celebrated here for more than two generations from the fact that every educated Englishman was supposed to know them by name, and equally expected to have abstained from their perusal, are now as much the property of London as of Paris. A century ago, in the days of the "Distressed Mother," the case was different. We need not now especially analyze Mademoiselle RACHEL's interpretation of *Camille* in "Les Horaces," for it is the character which, though it does not begin to develop itself till the play approaches its termination, is more than any other identified in the English memory with the image of the transcendent actress. Who is not familiar with the eloquent by-play which accompanies the narrative of her lover's death, and is abruptly broken off by the fall into the chair, so startling in its effect, so classical in the pose which it produces? Who has forgotten the long soliloquy in which *Camille* accurately cons over the long chain of her vicissitudes, and so changes her voice as she reaches the several stages of hope and disappointment that each time might, at her dictation, be distinguished with the name of some distinct passion. Who, above all, has ever dismissed from his mind for any length of time the wonderful attack upon the victorious brother, the curse on Rome, and the change of the ideal being into a very termagant, but a termagant of the most appalling kind, whose rage assumes the appearance of prophecy? We have only to say that all these fine imaginings were last night exhibited by Mademoiselle RACHEL in all their force, and raised the same amount of admiring astonishment as ever. At the bursts of passion there was the applauding thunder; for the more subtle touches there was the low, approving murmur, which is, perhaps, even more indicative of intellectual gratification. Every manifestation was made that could satisfy the feelings of an artist. The tragedy was preceded by a new comedy from the pen of M. DE PREMARAY, which is entitled "Les droits de l'homme," but which is intended to prove that the authority of a husband over his own ménage is a very nominal sort of affair. It shows three members of Mademoiselle RACHEL's family all at once, namely, the substantial and coquettish Mademoiselle SARAH FELIX, as one of those "Jeunes Veuves" who successfully manage the affairs of their female friends in so many French plays; the more sentimental Mademoiselle LIA FELIX (who is "the very image" of her sister) as one of those wives, also familiar, who just don't go wrong; and Mademoiselle DINAH FELIX as a very smart little *ingenuite*. What other merit it possesses we do not detect, for the notions and dialogue are extravagant, and the result is dull.

ARRESTED ON THE STAGE.—The rehearsal at the Lowell Museum was suddenly interrupted on Monday forenoon by the appearance upon the stage of Chief of Police CLEMMENCE. HARLIN P. CRANE, of Lowell, and a woman named EMMA BLACKSTONE, to whom CRANE was married in Manchester on the 4th of July last, were arrested while rehearsing—CRANE charged with adultery, having been previously married to Miss OWEN, of Boston. His first wife was divorced from him at the last session of the Supreme Court, but this did not, in the letter of the law, give him liberty to marry again.

Miss ELOISE BRIDGES, the young and popular actress, is on her way to St. Louis, where she is to play an engagement. She will also appear in Louisville, Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Columbus, where she opens the new theatre. Miss BRIDGES is winning an enviable reputation in the West. We are informed that she is to play at Buffalo on the 20th of October.

Mr. and Mrs. EDDY are engaged for the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo, and will appear there shortly.

Mr. JAMES BENNETT has been playing at the Theatre Royal, Montreal. He took a benefit on Friday, playing "Hamlet."

FRANCOIS RAVEL and troupe are still drawing large houses at Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Mr. JOHN ELLSLER, the lessee of the Cleveland Theatre, had his benefit on Saturday last, the last night of the season.

Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD's engagement at the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, terminated on Saturday.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM is playing at the Chicago theatre.

Mr. DAVENPORT and Miss VINING were at the Albany Theatre last week, drawing good houses.

Mr. J. D. GRACE and Mrs. COLEMAN POPE have been playing at Columbus, Ohio.

The BUCKLEY's are doing famously in Burlesque Opera at the Howard Athenæum.

Mrs. FARREN is playing at the Boston Museum.

Military Encampment at Kingston.

The encampment of the Second Division, New-York State Militia, under the command of Major-General AARON WARD, commences at Kingston this day, and will continue until Saturday. The Division consists of the 5th Brigade, under the command of General DURYEA, the 7th Brigade under the command of General SCHOONMAKER, and the 8th Brigade under the command of General SAMPSON. It is supposed that at least 2,500 men will be under arms, beside such troops as may be present as invited guests.

The first day will be devoted mostly to the arrangement of the camp. On Tuesday Governor CLARK, the Commander-in-Chief, and his Staff, will visit the encampment.

On Wednesday, at such hour as his Excellency may direct, there will be a Grand Review of the entire division, at which it is understood that Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT will be present as the guest of Major-General WARD. This is the first occasion on which the old veteran has appeared in public since his promotion.

On Tuesday evening there is to be a ball in the grand tent, given by the officers of the division.

The celebrated Burgess Corps of the city of Albany have tendered their services and been accepted as a guard of honor to his Excellency, Governor CLARK.

This is the first encampment on so large a scale that has been ordered under the new law, and every effort will be made to give it a successful result.

We copy the "Duties of the Camp," as given in General Orders:

DUTIES OF THE CAMP.

There shall be five daily roll calls during the encampment. The first immediately after reveille; the second at the morning dress parade; the third immediately before dinner; the fourth at the evening parade or retreat, and the fifth immediately after tattoo. The first, third and fifth will be made on the Company parade; the second at the morning dress-parade, and the fourth at the retreat or evening dress parade. The result of each—excepting those made at the evening and morning parades—will be immediately and promptly reported by the first Sergeant to the Captain, and by the latter, in case of absence without leave, to the Adjutant, for the information of the Colonel. And the result of the first will constitute the foundation of the written morning report of Companies to be handed in to the Adjutant before 8 o'clock A. M., verified by the signature of the first Sergeant and Captain. Immediately thereafter the Adjutant will deliver all the morning reports for the Regiment to the Brigade Major, to be embodied in one report for the Brigade, and to be delivered by him to the Division Inspector by 8½ o'clock A. M., at which time the Division Inspector will furnish copies of all division orders for the day, to be read at the morning or evening parades of the several regiments.

At dawn of day a signal or call will be made for the music to repair to their respective regimental parades, and at five minutes after the call, the whole will commence the reveille, when both officers and men will rise. As soon as the music ceases, the First Sergeant will call the roll in front of the tents—each company being in the habitual order of formation—and as soon as the tents are in order, the horses watered and fed, the Captain or officer in command will instruct their several companies in the school of the soldier and company until half-after 6 o'clock A. M.

At 7 o'clock A. M. the signal for breakfast, or "Peas upon a Trencher," will be sounded.

At 8½ o'clock A. M., a signal will be made for the details of the guard to turn out on their company parades, and at ten minutes after that a second call will be sounded, when the details will be marched first to the respective regimental parades, and thence to the general parades. Each detachment upon reaching the parade will take post on the left of the one preceding it; the Adjutant of the day will accompany the detail from the regiment to which he is attached with the band of the regiment.

At 9 o'clock the troop will be beat and the guard turned off under the direction of the officer of the day, assisted by a division staff officer and Adjutant of the day, the parade to be conducted in compliance with the army regulations in every respect.

At 9½ o'clock a signal will be sounded for the troop or regimental morning dress-parade, when the music will assemble on the parade, at which time each company will turn out under arms for inspection by its officers. At 10 minutes after that signal, the Adjutant's call will be given by the assembled musicians, at which each company will be marched to the regiment parade and formed into their respective positions; the field and staff officers will repair at the same time to their respective positions, and the parade will be conducted in every particular in conformity to the Army regulations. Immediately after which the officer in command will instruct their respective Regiments in the School of the Battalion—that is to say: first, in the manner of opening ranks and executing the different firings; secondly, in the different methods of passing from line into column; thirdly, the march in column, and the various other movements in relation to the column; fourthly, the different methods of passing from column into line; and fifthly, the march in line, to front and rear; the march by a flank, forming by file into line; the passage of defiles in retiring; the passage of lines; the changes of front; the column of attack; the dispositions against cavalry and rallying.

At 40 minutes before 12 o'clock A. M. a signal will be sounded by a trumpet for the Light Artillery and Cavalry watering, feeding and dressing horses.

At 1 o'clock P. M., the signal for dinner, "Roast Beef," will be sounded or beat, at which time the third Company roll will be called.

At 3½ o'clock P. M., the same calls will be made for the Regiments to parade at troop beating, and the parade will be formed in the same manner; immediately after which the Brigade line will be formed, and the Brigadier-General, or officer in command, will instruct the Brigade in the evolutions of the line, from that time until 5 o'clock P. M., excepting on days when a Division inspection or Review is ordered.

At 6½ o'clock a signal will be given for the retreat or regimental evening dress-parade, when the music will assemble on the parades as at the morning parade, and at 10 minutes after that signal the Adjutant's call will be given by the assembled musicians, when the parade will be formed and conducted as at the morning parade.

At 9 o'clock P. M., the signal for tattoo will be sounded, when the music will again assemble on the regimental parade, and afterwards the roll will be called for the fifth time, after which the men will retire and the lights put out. By order of Major-General

JOHN PECK, Aid-de-Camp. AARON WARD.

DEATH OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

Historical Notice of the Lawrence Family.

Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE died at his residence in Boston, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. LAWRENCE has long been known throughout the United States, as a noble specimen of an American merchant; as a gentleman of decided ability, great energy of character, lofty sympathies and distinguished generosity. It may not be uninteresting to present an outline of his life, as well as to glance at the origin of a family, which has furnished Boston with three men at least, whose reputation has given weight to its mercantile integrity, and whose lives have exemplified the entire compatibility of frequenting the marts of trade without being corrupted in mind by the possession of great gains. The three brothers, WILLIAM, AMOS and ABBOTT, form a triumvirate, whose deeds challenge at once our admiration and respect; and whose possessions, though vast, have not been hidden in napkins, but a liberal proportion has been expended to aid in the enlightenment of their fellow men and to spread the word of God throughout the land. It is well known that the LAWRENCE family is one of the most ancient in the Commonwealth, for the name occurs in the history of Watertown as early as the year 1635; the first of the name came from England with Governor WINTHROP, in 1630. With his family he moved to Groton at an early period of its settlement, for on the 17th of April [illegible], he took the freeman's oath. His name was [illegible] LAWRENCE, and his wife ELIZABETH [illegible] with eleven children, and [illegible] them, SAMUEL, the father of ABBOTT, was descended. They were among the early pioneers whose frugal habits and energy contributed materially to form the men of the revolution. Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE was an officer in the continental army, and at Bunker Hill a musket ball passed through his beaver hat. Subsequently in Rhode Island he served as Adjutant under General SULLIVAN, and only sought the retirement of home when his country required his active services no longer. Of the particulars of this worthy sire, it is recorded that on the 20th of July, [illegible], he obtained a furlough, and returned to Groton to fulfill his contract of marriage with SUSANNA PARKER, with whom he had been acquainted from childhood, and who had been his promised bride. Though the casualties of war, and his necessary absence from home, promised but few bridal comforts, it was the opinion of his betrothed's mother that SUSANNA had better be SAMUEL's widow than his forlorn fiancé. With this intent he obtained leave of absence, and while the marriage ceremony was progressing, the alarm bell rang to call officers and soldiers to their posts at Cambridge, and ere the congratulations of friends had commenced, and the customary festivities been indulged in, the young patriot, prompted by his love of country, and acknowledging the claims of his struggling nation upon his individual efforts, took a hasty farewell of his bride, and hurried to Cambridge. Such a man was worthy to be the progenitor of such sons, and most nobly have they reflected credit upon their parent. When the [illegible] of this marriage became known to his Colonel, he granted him another furlough, after which he joined the army, as we have stated, in Rhode Island. Upon his return, he enjoyed the highest honors of the town. He was a friend to education, and was one of the most prominent in founding and sustaining the Seminary at Groton, of which he was Trustee for thirty-three years, and the title of which, in 1846, was changed from "Groton" to the "Lawrence Academy," as a testimonial of respect to the father and to the sons, WILLIAM and AMOS, whose munificence have contributed to its prosperity. In the culture of his children Mr. LAWRENCE exercised that parental solicitude which encouraged them to persevere; and in these important duties a very dear help-meet was Mrs. LAWRENCE, whose kindness of heart and high moral example is referred to by the late AMOS LAWRENCE in his diary, where he alludes to it in the strongest terms of veneration and love. Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE died on the 8th of November, 1827, and his widow on the 2d of May, 1845, at the advanced ages of seventy-three and eighty-nine.

The offspring of SAMUEL and SUSANNA LAWRENCE were six sons and three daughters. ABBOTT was the seventh child, and was born on the 16th of December, 1792, in Groton. His oldest brother, LUTHER, born in 1778, died an accidental death at Lowell, in 1839, terminating a career of great usefulness. One brother, SAMUEL, died in 1798, and in January, 1801, the present Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, the youngest of the family, was born; WILLIAM and AMOS were respectively the seniors of ABBOTT, and their ministries of earth closed in 1848 and 1852.

AMOS was the first to leave the paternal roof and seek a wider field of occupation in Boston, and having served an apprenticeship in the "country store" at Groton, he soon found employment, and in a few months commenced business on his own account. His prosperity was in proportion to his deserts, and to that honesty which was his characteristic during a long life of mercantile prosperity, he was indebted for early success. Having become fairly established, he sent for his brother ABBOTT, then a lad of fifteen, and on the 6th of October, 1808, the latter became his apprentice. Of his entry into the world, Mr. AMOS LAWRENCE in his diary remarks: "In 1808 he came to me as my apprentice, bringing his bundle under his arm, with less than three dollars in his pocket (and this was his fortune); a first rate business lad he was, but, like other bright lads, needed the careful eye of a senior to guard him from the pitfalls that he was exposed to." The care of an elder brother and his own good sense guided the youthful adventurer free from those vices incidental to a city life, and on the first of January, 1814, the two brothers associated themselves in business under the title of A. & A. LAWRENCE. Mr. AMOS LAWRENCE put in fifty thousand dollars as capital, but scarcely had the partnership commenced when the "Brazilian news" came, by which the high price of goods were knocked down. ABBOTT, alarmed at the uninviting prospects, was about dissolving the connection, but the counsels of AMOS prevented his execution of this intention. It was during this year that the military companies of Boston were called upon to do active duty, and actuated by the same spirit which impelled his father to make sacrifices for his country's good, ABBOTT became a member of the New-England Guards, and when that corps started for Marblehead to assist in the relief of that town from threatened invasion, the young merchant was among the first to repair to the rendezvous. At Fort Strong, and subsequently when the Guards were stationed at the Charlestown Navy-Yard, he was a willing and efficient soldier in the ranks. GEORGE SULLIVAN, Esq., the second commander of this corps, at a dinner given a few years since by the past and active members of the New-England Guards, stated to that company that he was peculiarly struck with the manners of young LAWRENCE and used often to converse with him, and he thought he saw something in him which would make a man of considerable note. He so told young LAWRENCE, and advised him to devote two hours in every day to study and the cultivation of his mind, predicting for him high honors if he were true to himself. Mr. LAWRENCE, who was present, confirmed the statement, and assured those present that it was the best advice ever given him, and that he rigidly adhered to it, and his success in life had been much advanced by it. "One thing," said Mr. LAW-

[illegible] the character of [illegible] cultivation. He avoided the haunts [illegible] often waste their leisure [illegible] the home circles of his [illegible] of sentiment which gave a [illegible] his own mind, and acquired for him that [illegible] and pleasing suavity of manners which [illegible] one of the most agreeable gentlemen of the day.

The treaty of peace between England and America gave such an impetus to trade that in March, 1815, it was thought desirable for one of the firm to visit England, for the purpose of purchasing goods, and ABBOTT left in the packet for Liverpool. [illegible] he fulfilled his duties [illegible] and skill he evinced in the purchase and forwarding of his merchandise, is best proved by the fact that in ninety days from his departure goods of his selection were sold in Boston. This was before the days of steam. It was this dispatch of business, this promptness to act, which mainly contributed to form the colossal fortune [illegible] by this firm. [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. LAWRENCE, during this visit to England, went on the continent, and was on the field of Waterloo the day following the battle, and beheld the troops which had been engaged in this important conflict.

[illegible] Mr. LAWRENCE married KATHARINE [illegible], eldest daughter of the late TIMOTHY BIGELOW, and sister to Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW and Rev. Dr. ANDREW BIGELOW. Of an [illegible] disposition, Mrs. L. has proved to the husband whom she now survives one of the best of wives, encouraging him in his duties through life, and meeting with every attention a large and happy family. Her good counsels ever received from Mr. LAWRENCE that attention which they merited.

The [illegible] of Mr. LAWRENCE has [illegible]. He possessed a [illegible] him to see the impending [illegible] the coming [illegible]. The firm [illegible] manufacturing enterprises which have raised the cities of Lowell and Lawrence [illegible] which now constitute [illegible] of Northern labor and enterprise. [illegible]

[illegible]

In 1842, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the settlement of the Northeastern boundary, and in the Presidential campaign of 1848 he was made a prominent candidate for the Vice Presidency, which Mr. FILLMORE obtained. Gen. TAYLOR, on his elevation to the Presidency, at once offered Mr. LAWRENCE a seat in his Cabinet, which he declined, only to accept in July, 1849, the post of Minister to the Court of St. James—the highest official appointment held by an American citizen. Well might Mr. LAWRENCE at this time have looked back upon his career with pride. The old homestead at Groton, the humble store the starting point, and the Court of St. James the goal. Truly did he remark on a recent occasion when addressing the boys of his native village: "Boys, you have everything to encourage you, and it is in your power to become greater, wiser and better men than any who have preceded you. Remember you can accomplish anything that is not impossible. Aim high; cultivate an honorable ambition; strive for excellence and PERSEVERE." His own successful career through life has been in a great measure the result of this perseverance.

We need not allude to the position attained in England by Mr. LAWRENCE as a diplomatist and as an American Gentleman. His wealth enabled him to extend a princely welcome to his countrymen, and his services were of importance, especially in the settlement of the fishery question, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] when the resources of his mind were developed in conversation. During the great exhibition Mr. LAWRENCE took much interest in having the American inventions properly regarded, and at the dinner given by Mr. GEORGE PEABODY to the Americans connected with the great exhibition, he was complimented in the highest terms by those present. It was on this occasion that Mr. L. gave utterance to a sentiment which evinced his sound judgment.

"But, gentlemen," he said, "there are two kinds of labor, intelligent and unintelligent labor; the former is that which gives character to a nation, and in giving character gives wealth and power also. Hence I say, encourage the education of all the people; for, by so doing, you will promote the elevation of character, and give that dignity to the founders of wealth, which is so justly their due."

Of his interest in the general diffusion of knowledge, Mr. LAWRENCE had in the Summer of 1847 given a practical demonstration by presenting $50,000 to Harvard College for founding the Lawrence Scientific School. It was this gift which called from his brother AMOS the following congratulatory letter:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 9, 1847.

DEAR BROTHER ABBOTT: I hardly dare trust myself to speak what I feel, and therefore write a word to say that I thank God I am spared to this day, to see [illegible] by one so near and dear to me, [illegible] ever done by one of our name, which will prove a better title to true nobility [illegible] the potentates of the world. It is [illegible] and more to be coveted than the [illegible] station in our country, purchased [illegible] by time-serving. It is [illegible] the great truth, that our [illegible] to us for use, and to be [illegible] calls. This [illegible] you will see carried out, [illegible] and you may well cherish [illegible] your heart. It [illegible] than any one you have ever made.

Your affectionate brother, AMOS.

TO ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Mr. LAWRENCE returned from Europe in October, 1852, in season to stand by the side of the lamented WEBSTER, at his burial in Marshfield. The public grief for this event prevented those public compliments which otherwise would have been paid to Mr. LAWRENCE on his return, but they were only delayed, for in the following November, Hon. NATHANIEL APPLETON, Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, Hon. ROBERT G. SHAW, Messrs. JAMES W. PAIGE, L. W. TAPPAN, GEORGE B. BLAKE, and others, tendered to Mr. LAWRENCE a public [illegible]

[illegible] "The merchants [illegible] to our [illegible] your attention to our increasing commerce. They feel that you have, by the able manner which you have fulfilled your mission, done honor to the profession as a merchant, and to our good city of Boston."

The reply of Mr. LAWRENCE on this occasion, exhibited his respect for the dead, and his gratitude for the compliment intended, was as follows:

BOSTON, Nov. 6, 1852.

MY DEAR SIRS:—Upon my arrival in Boston last week, I had the honor to receive your communication of the 30th ult., inviting me to meet my fellow citizens at a public dinner, or in such other mode as I might prefer.

I am deeply grateful for the honor you propose to confer upon me, and I cannot adequately express my sense of the value which I place upon the approval by my fellow citizens, of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of my diplomatic mission.

That approval itself amply compensates me for the labors and zeal with which I claim to have represented the Republic at the Court to which I was accredited. I am gratified also that you recognize the earnestness of my endeavors to cultivate feelings of social regard between the people of the United States, and the government and people of the United Kingdom, for these I deem among the most important incidental duties of my high office.

I have mingled freely with various classes of people in Great Britain and Ireland, and have uniformly been treated with the utmost consideration and kindness. While, however cherishing relations of friendship and mutual good will, with a kindred race, I have constantly sought to maintain the honor and promote the best interest of our own country; and gives the highest gratification to believe that at no former period have our international relations with the parent country been in a more satisfactory condition than at the present time.

Although under ordinary circumstances, it would give me great pleasure to accept your invitation, yet I deem it my duty to decline it, in consequence of the melancholy loss so recently sustained by our city and our common country. A few days subsequent to the date of your letter, the United States were deprived by death of their greatest statesman; and the insignia of mourning which meet our eyes in every direction, justly attest the deep sorrow which pervades all classes of our people, for the national bereavement.

At such a season of general grief, I should appear to be wanting in respect for the dead, and consideration for the living, were I to accept a festive entertainment, as a testimonial of the services of which you are pleased to speak so kindly.

In the belief that the feelings which have prompted my decision will find a full response in your own and the hearts of those whom you represent, I have the honor to be, with sentiments of very great respect, your obliged friend and obedient servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

Messrs. Nathan Appleton, Robert G. Shaw, F. Skinner, L. W. Tappan, William Sturgiss, George Baty Blake, Wm. Appleton, Francis Lowell, L. W. Paine, S. Hooper.

Since the return of Mr. LAWRENCE from England, he has resided in the bosom of his family, engaged in the peaceful pursuits of business, until the hand of disease was laid upon him and hurried him to the grave. He was cut off almost ere the vigor of manhood had begun to wane, being at the time of his death but sixty-three years of age. His death has left a void in the circle of the active, enterprising and energetic business men of Boston which cannot be filled. It is a loss to the community as well as to his family and immediate friends which will long be mourned.

SYDNEY SMITH'S LIFE AND LETTERS.

A MEMOIR OF REV. SYDNEY SMITH. By his Daughter, Lady HOLLAND. With a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. AUSTIN. 2 vols., 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

These are the most entertaining volumes we have perused for a long time. SYDNEY SMITH had a world-wide reputation, on account of his contributions to the Edinburg *Review*, which he founded—on account of his "Letters of Peter Plymley," in favor of Catholic Emancipation—on account of his reputation as a good conversationist and joker, and on account of his denunciations of the "drab-colored men of Pennsylvania." By the way, very little is said by his biographer of his far-famed letters on the Pennsylvania bonds. In truth, the least said the soonest mended. SYDNEY SMITH complained so loudly that half the world believed him utterly ruined by his American speculation. But the whole investment was only one poor thousand pounds, and he sold out for six hundred and sixty. Had he waited, principal and interest would have been duly paid him. The fact is, SYDNEY SMITH, as Canon of St. Paul's in London, and Rector of Combe Florey in Somersetshire, was receiving nearly £5,000 a year from the Church, (no wonder that he wrote letters and pamphlets against ecclesiastical reform!) and also was master of some £35,000 hard cash, which had fallen into his purse by the death of his wealthy brother in India. (When SYDNEY SMITH died, legacy duty was paid by his family upon £70,000, which he had bequeathed among them.) In England, he could safely invest his capital for no more than three and a half or four per cent. per annum. So he put some of it into the French funds at five per cent., some into Dutch bonds, which yielded a trifle more, and one thousand pounds into Pennsylvanian bonds, from which he expected eight to ten per cent. The payment of this interest was suspended for a time, and SYDNEY SMITH took out its value in abuse. His daughter omits one anecdote, which is too good to be spared. As we have heard it, the story runs thus: One of SYDNEY's friends, seeing the first of the "drab colored" epistles, and believing that his whole fortune had probably been swamped, called to see him, with looks and language of sympathy, and the intention of giving him pecuniary aid, if needed. SYDNEY listened to him, and gravely replied that he was not *quite* ruined. "Truly," said the reverend buffo, "I can say unto you, in the words of St. Paul, 'I wish that thou wert even as I am, in all'—holding up the Pennsylvanian documents—'in all, *save these bonds*.'"

It was the fashion to speak of SYDNEY SMITH as a man kept in the background of his profession, in consequence of his liberal opinions. Let us see whether there was any ground for the belief. For it seems that SYDNEY SMITH, all things considered, had a very easy time of it in this earthly sphere. He was born in 1771, and his father, who was a wealthy man, gave him a first-rate education at Winchester School, where his scholarly attainments passed him into New College, Oxford, as a scholar, and soon after, as a Fellow—having free quarters at the University in both cases. The Fellowship (which he retained until his marriage) brought him in a clear £100 a year. He became a clergyman, and had about as much more as curate, "in a small village in the midst of Salisbury Plain," where he was at scarcely any expense, and had ample leisure for study. This was over fifty years ago, but then, as now, a bachelor curate was not to be pitied who could thus start with a thousand dollars a year,—and this was SYDNEY SMITH's *lowest* situation. The Squire of the parish made his acquaintance, and engaged him as tutor to his eldest son, whereupon SYDNEY gave up the curacy, set forth for Germany with his pupil, and "in stress of politics," put into Edinburg in 1797, and there remained five years—receiving £400 a year from the Squire all the time, in addition to the £100 from his Oxford Fellowship.

SYDNEY SMITH was 26 years old when he reached Edinburg, and, with a clear and easily earned income of £500 a year, (as much there as £800 in London,) was exceedingly well off. He made acquaintance with JEFFREY, BROUGHAM, SCOTT, HORNER, PLAYFAIR and other clever and rising young men, and lived jovially enough with them—usually closing the night (his daughter says) in an oyster-cellar, where Cheapside [illegible] were companions. In 1799, he married—thereby forfeiting his Fellowship annuity and gaining an [illegible] gentleman, clever and sagacious companion. The lady had some fortune, [illegible] in the biography, (but, we believe, about £2,000,) which was settled on herself, and the interest of this brought in £100 a year, so that he did not lose by forfeiting his Fellowship. Mrs. SMITH also had a handsome pearl-necklace, which she sold for £500, and they had this to start with, and, soon after, SYDNEY invested £1,000, which the Squire had presented him with.

Having very little to do, he proposed to start a Review, which was done—BROUGHAM, JEFFREY and HORNER being his assistants; he edited it for a year, and wrote for it for a quarter of a century, adding from £100 to £200 per annum to his income by the operation.

During the two last years of his residence at Edinburg, he had *two pupils*—each at £400 a year, and on their leaving him, in 1804, he went to try his fortune in London. His income, without any extraneous aid, was over £200 a year from his wife's fortune and his own investment, besides what the Edinburg *Review* brought him. Who will say that he was badly off? Just then, as if to help him, his wife's mother bequeathed her some jewels, which they sold for £1,200.

In London he formed a large circle of friends—chiefly lawyers, some of whom afterwards became eminent as judges and statesmen. He was appointed preacher to the *Foundling* Hospital, the salary of which is only £50 a year, for a weekly sermon, but the situation has usually led to church preferment. At this time, and for several years after, he was also allowed £100 a year by his elder brother, and he was also paid £150 a year as morning preacher at Berkely Chapel. Thus, in London, his income was nearer £600 than £500 a year. Such *poverty*, half the English clergymen of the present day would consider *wealth*. To make both ends meet, SYDNEY SMITH next gave a set of lectures at the Royal Institution, on *Moral Philosophy*, (on which he seems to have been very superficially informed;) they hit the popular taste,—the lectures became popular, and during the two following years when he repeated them, "he was allowed to name his own terms," and with part of the proceeds furnished a house in Orchard-street. He now had close on to £1,000 a year, but (his daughter says,) "he still remained poor." The fact was he had taken to dinner-giving, and that was particularly expensive in London, at that time, when it was the fashion to drink a great quantity of wine. His weekly "little suppers," to which "about twenty or thirty persons used to come as they pleased," must have been somewhat of a pull upon the lively parson's purse. Attendance at the "very agreeable dining-club, calling itself by the modest title of *King of Clubs*," was not wholly inexpensive. SYDNEY SMITH enjoyed company, and that enjoyment costs money.

He had got acquainted with Lords HOLLAND and GREY, and in 1806, when, by the death of PITT, the Whigs came into office, these noble friends gave ERSKINE, the new Chancellor, no rest until until he had appointed him to the rectory of Foston-le-Clay, in Yorkshire. As the income was over £500, here he was permanently provided for at the age of 35. He went down to be formally inducted into his benefice, but continued his residence in London until 1809, when an act of Parliament was passed, (and much complained of by free and easy clergymen like SYDNEY SMITH,) compelling incumbents to reside in their parishes. With much grumbling, therefore, SYDNEY SMITH went to live on his Yorkshire living, and had to borrow £500 from his brother to cover the expense of his removal.

At Foston-le-Clay, where there had not been a resident clergyman for 150 years, there were only the remains of a parsonage house. SMITH had to build one, and did—a strange structure, by all accounts, but convenient. He had 300 acres of glebe land, and turned farmer to cultivate them. The house-building drew considerably on his resources for some years, but a legacy of £2,000 from a rich aunt set that right. For the twenty-three years during which he held the Yorkshire living, SYDNEY SMITH's annual income was at least £1,100—*yet he economized so badly* that he had to take £100 a year from his elder brother to educate his son. In January, 1828, his personal friend and political opponent, Lord LYNDHURST, exercised his patronage as Chancellor, and made SYDNEY SMITH one of the Canons of Bristol Cathedral, and gave him the beautiful living of Combe Florey in exchange for that which he held in Yorkshire. Here, at the age of 57, the rotund and jocose prebend had a net income of £3,000 a year, and his days, like those of Thalaba, passed happily by, clouded only by an occasional discontent at his Whig friends, again in office from 1830 to 1841, not having raised him to a Bishopric. In 1831, however, he was made a prebend of St. Paul's, in London, also getting an additional rectory in Devonshire—raising his income to about £5,000 a year—and, some years later, obtained about £35,000 by the death of a brother who had made a large fortune in India.

In his political opinions SYDNEY SMITH was independent and liberal; in his public maintenance of them he was bold and able. Had he devoted his talents to the support of the Tory Governments of his time, no doubt he would have been a Bishop by the time he was fifty. He stuck to the cause of Truth, and died without a mitre. But he lived a very happy life, with good temper, a natural taste for enjoying himself, and a genial delight in that domesticity which, it seems to us, an English clergyman has amplest means of realizing. His biography, commenced by his widow and completed by his daughter, is a charming work, well deserving the remarkable popularity it has obtained in England. His letters are also admirable—though Wm. AUSTIN, who has separately edited them, has jumbled them together very carelessly. The quotable bits of the Memoir have been *so generally* drawn upon that we shall confine our extracts to his correspondence.

Scotch Philosophers, 1801:

"What *I* object to Scotch philosophers in general is, that they reason upon man as they would upon a divinity; they pursue truth, without caring if it be *useful* truth. They are more fond of disputing on mind and matter than on any thing which can have reference to the real world, inhabited by real men, women, and children: a philosopher that descends to the present state of things is debased in their estimation."

Female Physiognomy:

"She is, for a woman, well-informed and very liberal; neither is she at all disagreeable; but the information of very plain women is so inconsiderable, that I agree with you in setting no great store by it. I am no great physiognomist, nor have I much confidence in a science which pretends to discover the inside from the out; but where I have seen fine eyes, a beautiful complexion, grace and symmetry, in women, I have generally thought them, amazingly well-informed and extremely philosophical. In contrary instances, seldom or ever. Is there any accounting for this?"

NAPOLEON in 1806:

"All these events in Germany have not astonished me. I allowed BONAPARTE twenty-eight days to knock both armies *classes super castra*, (as the vulgar have it,) to conclude peace, make a speech to the Senate and illuminate Paris. He is as rapid and as terrible as the lightning of God; would he were as transient!"

Opinion of the sex:

"I hardly know any man who deserves any woman; therefore I shall think —— unequally married if she marries ——. It is a common, every-day sort of match; and she will be occupied, as usual, by the rapid succession of Tom, Peter, Harry, Susan, Daniel, Caroline, Elizabeth, Jemima, Duodecimus and Tridecimus."

How to farm well:

"I have been fighting up against agricultural difficulties, and endeavoring to do well what I am compelled to do; but I believe the first recipe to farm well is, to be rich."

Scott's Jacobites:

"It is the least [illegible] read through of all SCOTT's novels; but there are many more powerful. The subject, in novels, poems and pictures is half the battle. The representation of our ancient manners is a fortunate one and ample enough for three or four more novels."

America in 1818:

"There is nothing so curious and interesting as the rapidity with which the Americans are spreading themselves over that immense continent. It is quite contrary to all probability that America should remain in an integral state. They aim at extending from sea to sea, and have already made settlements on the Pacific. There can be no community of interest between people placed under such very different circumstances. The maritime Americans, and those who communicate with Europe by the Mississippi, are, at this moment, as far as interest can divide men, two separate people. There does not appear to be in America at this moment one man of any considerable talents. They are a very sensible people, and seem to have conducted their affairs, upon the whole, very well. Their economy and their cheap Government will do some good in this country, by way of example. Their allowance to MUNROE is £5,000 per annum, and he finds his own victuals, fire, and candles!"

Sorrows of a wit:

"No pecuniary embarrassments equal to the embarrassments of a professed wit, like Mr. ——; an eternal demand upon him for pleasantry, and a consciousness, on his part, of a limited income of the facetious; the disappointment of his creditors, the importunity of duns, the tricks, forgeries and false coin he is forced to pay in exchange for gold!"

A matter-of-fact traveling companion:

"I set off at 9 o'clock on Tuesday in the diligence, with a French lady and her father, who has an estate near Calais. I found him a sensible man, with that propensity which the French have for explaining things which do not require explanation. He explained to me, for instance, what he did when he found coffee too strong; he put water in it! He explained how blind people found their way in Paris—by tapping upon the wall with a stick; what he principally endeavored to make clear to me was, how they knew when they were coming to a crossing—it was when there was no longer a wall to strike against with their stick! I expressed my thorough comprehension of these means used by blind men, and he paid me many compliments upon my quickness."

MACKINTOSH's style:

"It struck me last night, as I was lying in bed, that MACKINTOSH, if he were to write on pepper, would thus describe it: Pepper may philosophically be described as a dusty and highly pulverized seed of an Oriental fruit; an article rather of condiment than diet, which, dispersed lightly over the surface of food with no other rule than the caprice of the consumer, communicates pleasure, rather than affords nutrition; and, by adding a tropical flavor to the gross and succulent viands of the North, approximates the different regions of the earth, explains the objects of commerce, and justifies the industry of man."

Benefits of Abstinence:

"Let me state some of the goods arising from abstaining from all fermented liquors. First, sweet sleep; having never known what sweet sleep was, I sleep like a baby or a plowboy. If I wake, no needless terrors, no black visions of life, but pleasing hopes and pleasing recollections: Holland House, past and to come! If I dream, it is not of lions and tigers, but of Easter dues and tithes. Secondly, I can take longer walks, and make greater exertions, without fatigue. My understanding is improved, and I comprehend Political Economy. I see better without wine and spectacles than when I used both. Only one evil ensues from it: I am in such extravagant spirits that I must lose blood, or look out for some one who will bore and depress me. Pray leave off wine—the stomach quite at rest; no heartburn, no pain, no distension."

An airy epigram:

"I send Mrs. MURRAY my epigram on Professor AIRY, of Cambridge, the great astronomer and mathematician, and his beautiful wife:

Airey alone has gained the double prize
Which forced musicians to divide the crown:
His works have raised a mortal to the skies,
His marriage vows have drawn an angel down."

A poco-curante Premier:

"Lord MELBOURNE always thinks that man best qualified for any office of whom he has seen and knows the least."

DANIEL WEBSTER:

"The 'Great Western' turns out very well—grand, simple, cold, slow, wise and good."

Railwayism:

"Before this invention, man, richly endowed with gifts of mind and body, was deficient in locomotive powers. He could walk four miles an hour, while a wild goose could fly eighty in the same time. I can run now much faster than a fox or a hare, and beat a carrier pigeon or an eagle for a hundred miles."

The Ashburton Treaty:

"Lord ASHBURTON seems to have done very well. The treaty can hardly be a bad one; any concession was better than war. He owes his success, not more to his own dexterity, than to the present poverty and distress of America. They are in a state of humiliation. The State of Pennsylvania cheats me this year (1842,) out of £50. There is nothing in the crimes of kings worse than this villainy of democracy. The mob positively refuse all taxation for the payment of State debts."

Reviewing:

"What is required in a review? As much knowledge and information upon any one subject as can be condensed into eight or ten pages. You must not bring me a loaf when I ask for a crust, or a joint of meat when I petition for a sandwich."

Eating and drinking:

"If you wish for anything like happiness in the fifth act of life, eat and drink about one half what you *could* eat and drink. Did I ever tell you my calculation about eating and drinking? Having ascertained the weight of what I could live upon, so as to preserve health and strength, and what I did live upon, I found that, between ten and seventy years of age, I had eaten and drunk forty four-horse wagon-loads of meat and drink more than would have preserved me in life and health! The value of this mass of nourishment I considered to be worth £7,000. It occurred to me that I must, by my voracity, have starved to death fully a hundred persons."

EDWARD EVERETT:

"EVERETT, the American Minister, has been here at the same time with my eldest brother. We all liked him, and were confirmed in our good opinion of him. A sensible, unassuming man, always wise and reasonable."

DR. CHANNING:

"I think CHANNING an admirable writer. So much sense and eloquence! such a command of language! Yet admirable as his sermon on war is, I have the vanity to think my own equally good, quite as sensible, quite as eloquent, as full of good principle and fine language; and you will be the more inclined to agree with me in this comparison, when I tell you that I preached in St. Paul's the identical sermon which Lord GREY so much admires. I thought I could not write anything half so good, so I preached CHANNING."

Description of himself in 1844:

"I am seventy-four years of age, and being Canon of St. Paul's, in London, and a rector of a parish in the country, my time is divided equally between town and country. I am living among the best society in the metropolis, and at ease in my circumstances; in tolerable health, a mild Whig, a tolerating churchman, and much given to talking, laughing and noise. I dine with the rich in London, and physic the poor in the country—passing from the sauces of Dives to the sores of Lazarus. I am, upon the whole, a happy man; have found the world an entertaining world, and am thankful to Providence for the part allotted to me in it."

We are happy to add, as worthy of praise, that there is a good index to the life, and that the book is luxuriously printed on *sized*, instead of the ordinary *blotting paper* of our current literature.

Mary Lyndon—Who is She?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

While earnestly thanking you for your just exposure of this bad book, many husbands and fathers, many wives and mothers, would have felt a still deeper gratitude had you gone a step farther and given the public the real name of the author. You truly say, "as the history of an individual whose position, career and character are well known to the public, it would have done no harm." This sentence shows that you know the history—of course you know the individual—and as a conservator of public morals, is it not a part of your public duty to impart to the public that knowledge, which, according to your own showing, is eminently essential to their highest welfare? In my view it is one of the worst books ever issued from the American Press. A FATHER.

We believe it is no secret that the author of *Mary Lyndon* is the physiological lecturer, Mrs. MARY GOVE NICHOLS.

Miscellaneous Foreign Extracts.

The Cork *Reporter* thus alludes to the honors paid to a distinguished visitor at the Irish lakes: "*The Ex-President of the United States*, MILLARD FILLMORE, accompanied by Mr. DAVIS, of the New-York bar, and a courier, has been sojourning for the last few days at the Lake Hotel, Killarney. Having been fortunate in having a fine day through the 'Gap,' he expressed himself delighted with the enchanting scenery of this most delightful spot, and the varied beauties of the Lakes and the mountains surrounding. As he was leaving in the morning, the buglers connected with the Lake Hotel placed themselves under a tree out of view, and commenced playing 'Yankee Doodle.' As he passed, the boatmen grouped in different parts of the avenue, gave him three hearty cheers, as an acknowledgment of their gratitude to the great Republic of America. The distinguished gentleman repeatedly acknowledged the compliment, which was as unexpected as it was enthusiastic."

Sir CHARLES NAPIER having received an invitation to attend a meeting to be held in Edinburg, in favor of Lord DUNDONALD's plans, has sent a letter in which he says: "I fear it is quite useless attempting to move the Government to do anything useful in the Baltic. So far back as last June, I gave Sir JAMES GRAHAM a plan of attacking Sweaborg with success, and in July I also sent him a plan of attacking Cronstadt; and I believe he was also in possession of Lord DUNDONALD's plan at the same time. No attention was paid to his Lordship that I know of; and the only attention paid to mine was acknowledging it as a clear and able report. Relative to Lord DUNDONALD's plans, his Lordship has done all he could to induce the Government to adopt them. He communicated his secret to me, and I have done all I can with different members of the Government in vain to induce them to carry them out. I think it is now too late to get things ready this season. Uncertain weather will soon commence in the Gulf of Finland, and the operation is of too great importance to be undertaken without ample time to carry it into execution."

A letter in the *Ost. Deutsche Post* states that the Archbishop of Cherson has arrived in Sebastopol, having been sent for by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to give his blessing to the army. On the 26th ult. the troops were drawn up upon the Place St. Catherine, and the Archbishop made an address, which is shortly to be published in the *Gazette Russe d'Odessa*. Turning to Gen. OSTEN-SACKEN, he said: "My son, the last time we met (after the bombardment of Odessa) it was a divine inspiration which led me to say to you, 'Go and fight—and the Lord our God will give you victory.' The words of my prophecy are accomplished. By the defence of the fortress committed to your care you have gained immortal laurels for yourself and your soldiers. And now I say to you once more—'Fight and triumph, for you are the elect of the Lord, destined to become the scourge of his enemies.'" The writer adds: "It is indeed surprising that Gen. OSTEN-SACKEN, whose military career extends over forty-eight years, who has assisted at more than one hundred battles and combats, in which he has usually been found in the first ranks, has never received even the slightest wound."

We read in the *Abeille du Nord*: "In the month of July, 1853, the Emperor NICHOLAS was passing along the English quay, when he noticed a hearse traversing the road, followed only by one person, an official from the hospitals. Surprised at seeing neither the parents nor friends of the deceased following the remains to their last home, the Emperor stopped his carriage and asked who it was about to be buried. 'A poor employé of the hospital,' said the man. At these words the Emperor left his carriage, removed his helmet, made the sign of the cross, and followed the hearse, his head uncovered. A crowd of people, including some distinguished personages, hastened to follow his example, and it was not long before the *cortège* became most imposing. Then, turning to the crowd, the Emperor said, in a loud voice, 'Now, gentlemen, I hope that you will render the last duties of a Christian to this poor deceased, and that you will accompany the body to the tomb.'"

A case of somnambulism has occurred at Ferrybridge, from which a boy nine years of age had a very narrow escape with his life. It appears that on Friday evening the family had retired to bed at the usual hour, and about 12 o'clock the little boy's sister heard her brother's voice, apparently in distress, in the adjoining room. She immediately proceeded to his room, where she found him suspended outside the window, with his hands holding on the stone sill, and in great danger of falling to the ground. The sister, with the assistance of the servant girl, extricated the little boy from his dangerous situation, the other members of the family being all the time asleep and undisturbed. Had the boy lost his hold for a moment he must have fallen to the ground, and been probably killed on the spot; and it is remarkable that he did not recover from his dream until after his sister had lifted him with safety into the room.

At Middlesborough-on-Tees, (Eng.,) there exists a singular freak of nature, "a boy with a real tail;" he is about four months old and in good health. He has a perfect caudal appendage four or five inches in length. It springs from the vertebræ of the *os sacrum*, not the *os coccygis*, as does the tail of an animal, which is a continuation of the spinal structure. It has caused much interest among the faculty, who have had a consultation whether it would be proper to take it off; but, as upon examination it is found to possess the properties of a limb, having bone, muscle, feeling, &c., and can be moved at the will of the child, it is feared the operation might endanger the child's life by affecting the spinal cord. It may prove of great inconvenience to the possessor in after life, as it will intrude upon the seat of honor.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* goes into figures to show that Prussia needs not fear a French demonstration on the Rhine; thus France has 101 infantry regiments, of these 41 have been sent to the East, two at Rome, 12 at least must be in Africa, so that only 46 can remain in France. At least 10 regiments are wanted for Paris and other populous towns, leaving but 36 infantry regiments, or 108 battalions, free for other services. These united with a due proportion of troops of other arms, would furnish an army of at most 130,000 men, decidedly too few, the *Kreuz Zeitung* thinks, to extinguish Prussia. A recent reinforcement of the garrison of Strasbourg, and some remarks thereon in a Belgian newspaper, have called forth this display of German military logic.

A sovereign State has disappeared from the map of Europe. Kniphausen has collapsed into a seignory of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. The important fact is notified in an ordonnance just published by the Minister of State for Oldenburg. Kniphausen was the smallest State of the German Confederation; its population did not exceed 3,500 souls, nor its Territory 4,800 hectares. It was united to Oldenburg in 1813, but the Congress of Vienna not having recognised the incorporation, its separate rights have been kept alive with Prussian aid until the present time. The Oldenburg Minister announces that the right of Kniphausen to a separate "national flag" has now ceased.

A letter from Constantinople, of July 19, says: "The Sultan has ordered magnificent necklaces in brilliants to be made, as presents for Queen VICTORIA and the Empress EUGENIE, and saddles, also embroidered in brilliants, to be made for the Emperor, the King of Sardinia, and Prince ALBERT. The value of these presents will be about 2,000,000 francs. ETHEM PACHA, Minister of Public Works in Egypt, has arrived here. He accompanies the sister of the Viceroy, who was married to KIAMIL PACHA, ex-President of the Grand Council. ABBAS PACHA forced the couple to separate, but since his death they have become reconciled, and again live together."

A letter from Stockholm, in the Cologne *Gazette*, says: The blockade which the Allied squadrons have established in the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia, is so complete this year that the trade which was carried on in 1854 between Russia and Sweden to a considerable extent, is completely suppressed. The presence of the Allied fleets in these seas produces this other important effect, that it forces Russia to keep in the north three great corps d'armée, one of 80,000 men, in the provinces south of St. Petersburg, the second in that city, and in Cronstadt, and the third along the coasts of Finland.

A Paris correspondent writes in a recent letter: "At the instant of closing my letter, I hear of some experiments which are to be made to-night at Vincennes with a balloon, intended to be used at the bombardment of cities. The inventor claims the power of directing his balloon, where he wishes. It is to be charged with shells, which are to be fired by an electric wire at the moment of deposit. The experiments this evening will take place in the presence of the Emperor. The balloons on this occasion will be charged with rockets only in order to prevent accidents."

A letter from Syria announces that an insurrection had broken out at Hebron, under the command of a certain ABDERRAHMAN, and that in an encounter between his forces and those of the Government upwards of two hundred men of both sides had been slain. ABDERRAHMAN, it is added, held forcible possession of Hebron, but the Government was preparing irregular troops to march against him.

The two central deliberative assemblies of the Swiss Confederation last week jointly resolved to put in force the laws against enrolments of men on behalf of foreign powers. The Minister of War has been charged to hinder men from leaving the military contingents of the several cantons, and a circular of similar purport has been addressed to the local Governments.

The Russian Journal *Caucase* says: The Cossacks of the Sea of Azof, posted in Anapa, make continual forays along the coast, where they sometimes capture Turkish trading vessels. From the 20th of May to the 28th of June, they took five coasting traders, with thirty-three Turks on board. These ships were at Riou, in the neighborhood of Redout Kale.

Courts Martial have been held on two officers in the Crimea for drunkenness while on duty, and they have been sentenced to be cashiered. The officers in question are Captain COLIN MAXWELL, 93d Highlanders, and Captain CHAS. SPENCER GAYNOR, 9th Regiment. The Court in both cases recommended the prisoners to favorable consideration.

According to a private letter from Balaklava, General PELISSIER has made arrangements for the next storming. The first right column will be commanded by Gen. BOSQUET, and the left by Gen. SIMPSON. The corps detached to support the assault will be commanded by General PELISSIER himself.

Mlle. CRUVELLI's approaching retreat from the opera stage into married life is formally announced in the musical journals of Paris. No one, however, need be surprised if this leave-taking prove merely an affair of weeks, months—or, possibly, only days.

Le Nord reports from Vienna that the Austrians are buying great bargains in wheat in the Principalities. The purchases are on a large scale, and the price so low that it pays well to carry the grain to Bohemia.

The greatest damage done by the late shock of earthquake was at Loueche, (Valais) in Switzerland, where a hotel was thrown down; the persons who were in it escaped with difficulty.

News from Cairo to the 21st ult., states that the Viceroy of Egypt was conducting negotiations with the Bedouins, to induce them to serve in the Crimea.

The Vienna *Military Gazette*, asserts that Gen. TODLEBEN, the able engineer of Sebastopol, is recovering. *Le Nord* has the same statement.

A report is current that the health of General OSTEN-SACKEN has become so much impaired that he has applied for permission to resign.

Intelligence from Alexandria to the 23d states that Egyptian reinforcements were preparing for the army in the Crimea.

The journals state that the Russian loss in the last attack of the 17th and 18th of June to have amounted to 5,875 men.

Letter from Franklin Dexter—Obstacle to Fusion in Massachusetts.

The Boston *Journal* of Friday has a letter from Hon. FRANKLIN DEXTER upon the fusion question. It is long and discursive, and concludes with the expression of an opinion that Mr. DEXTER doubts the propriety of calling a convention of fusionists. He says at the end:

"Other reasons also have their weight with me against a fusion of parties at the present time, which would not have been pertinent to the alleged purpose of the meeting. I do not see how a Whig, even after agreeing with the Free-Soilers, could melt down his principles into a common mass with those of the Know-Nothings, as exemplified in the last year's legislation. If we are to go into fusion on the subject, the Know-Nothings of Massachusetts, who claim to be opposed to the extension of Slavery, will have the same claim to the right hand of fellowship as the Free Soilers proper. It is impossible that Whigs can act with a party such as that was; if it is to be a different party, we ought to be first assured of the difference, at least by their renunciation of opinions which they have carried out in a series of legislative proceedings which have disgraced the fair fame of the Commonwealth, and which it should be the first act of the combined party to obliterate as far as possible.

"These remarks are necessarily written in some haste. I may have occasion hereafter to recur more deliberately to the same subject. FRANKLIN DEXTER."

Interesting from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the arrival of the steamship *Orizaba* at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz we have Mexican intelligence to the 10th inst.

It is reported that on the 8th inst. the revolutionists were within four leagues of Vera Cruz. All communication between that port and Jalapa, and also between it and Orizaba, had been interrupted since the 6th inst. The conducta coming down from the city of Mexico with a convoy of eight hundred troops had stopped at the *Puente Nacional*, and fortified themselves there, for the purpose of giving battle to the revolutionists.

We have papers from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. They contain, however, no notice of anything of the kind. On the contrary, more plausible reasons are given, copied from the *Diario Oficial*, for the departure of the lady of SANTA ANNA from the country. Accounts are given of the triumphant marches of BLANCO in pursuit of the rebels, and his return to the capital. A report is given of the rout of COMONFORT by Gen. MARQUEZ, in Tamaulipas, and of the desertion of three officers and some soldiers from him to the Government side. Troops under Gen. ZIRES are said to have returned to the capital from Michoacan, because the department was almost universally reduced to quiet. Reports are given of great preparations being made in Vera Cruz to celebrate the Emperor's *fêtes*. Gen. GALINDO is said to have completely destroyed a band of revolutionists near Morelia.

Our papers from the City of Mexico came to hand at 12½ o'clock, thus proving that the report about the communications between Vera Cruz and the capital is not exact.

Destructive Storm at Tampico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

On or about the 8th inst. Tampico was visited by a severe norther, which, joined to continual heavy rains, caused a disastrous overflow of the city. The loss and damage done to goods was very heavy, and the destruction to life and property was no less severe. The pilot stations at the mouth of the river, together with the fort, were completely washed away, as was also the ground which they occupied. A like inundation has not been experienced in Tampico for the last thirty years. Eleven vessels were lying outside the bar, and several of them lost their deckloads. The schooner *J. H. Dicks*, of New-Haven, from Mobile, with lumber, was struck by lightning, carrying away her mainmast, and injuring her so severely as to cause her to be condemned. On the 25th, after the gale had subsided, the schooner *Mary Caroline*, Capt. LAURENT, in charge of two pilots, endeavored to cross the bar; she struck the northern breakers, and vessel and cargo soon became a total wreck.

Arrogance of a Priest.

The Hartford *Times* of the 15th inst. publishes the following statement:

"Saturday evening, Aug. 11, 1855, DAVID DALTON and Mrs. MARY KING, of this city, went before the Town Registrar, declared their intentions of marriage, and were by him, as Justice of the Peace, duly and legally married. Sunday, Aug. 12, the Very Rev. HUGHES, pastor of the Catholic Church, informed Mr. and Mrs. DALTON that they were not married—were no better than the beasts of the field,—were living a life of prostitution, but that he would marry them all right for $10, and they must pay that or he would banish them from Hartford, and that wherever they went he would have them banished, unless they paid him the $10. The man DALTON, being a poor, laboring man, had not $10 to spare, but told Father HUGHES he would rather than have any trouble pay him $5, or even $6, but that he could pay no more. Rev. HUGHES said, 'No, not a cent less than $10,' and then took from DALTON the marriage certificate he had; and although urged and requested to return it, refused, and turned Mrs. DALTON out of the house and said they should not be allowed to live in Hartford.

"The above can be substantiated by the oath of the parties. Mrs. DALTON told HUGHES that she would publish him if he did not return her marriage certificate. HUGHES said, 'I will publish and banish you, in Church next Sunday.'"

CANADA.

[illegible] of Toronto—Alleged Medical [illegible]—Constitutional Remedies with [illegible]—Mission of Commandant de Belveze—The Harvest.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.

[In a] recent issue of the DAILY TIMES, it [was stated] that there is at the present moment in [illegible] an "epidemic of suicides." In this [illegible] I regret to record that we have an epidemic [of] crimes. For the last week or two there [has scarcely] been a day that the morning papers [did not] contain an account of some "diabolical [illegible]," "atrocious outrage," "sanguinary riot," [illegible] burglary," committed in Toronto or its [vicinity]. On Tuesday last, there was a row on [the Hamilton] and Toronto Railway, a few miles [illegible], between the Irish and Dutch laborers. [illegible] having been beaten by the Dutchmen, [illegible] a number of his countrymen, armed with [illegible] of various sorts, to avenge his injuries. [The] result of the affray was that two of the [illegible] were killed, one of them having been [illegible] with an axe, and the other receiving a [blow] from a heavy iron "fishplate." Three [illegible] now in Toronto Jail, charged with murder. [On] the same day, (Tuesday) a man named [illegible], Clerk of the English Cathedral in this city, and Teacher of the Church of England Parochial School, met his death in the village of Coldwater from the hands of an injured husband. A criminal intimacy had existed between POGUIN and the wife of a man named KENNEDY, formerly resident in Toronto. KENNEDY removed to Coldwater, and as the guilty parties continued their intercourse, he at last discovered what was going on, but to avoid exposure, contented himself with obtaining from them a promise that they would never see each other again. Recently, however, by the means of an intercepted letter, he learned that his wife had made an appointment with POGUIN that he should come out to Coldwater on Tuesday last. KENNEDY remained at home, saw POGUIN, had an altercation with him, was struck, and then discharged at the disturber of his peace a double-barreled pistol, the second shot fatally wounding POGUIN, who died next morning. Evidence being given to the Coroner's Jury, that the facts were as above stated, they returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." From the respectable station of the parties, the case has excited much painful interest in Toronto. In the beginning of last week, the city was startled by the rumor that a murder had been committed in Simcoe-street. On the night between Saturday and Sunday, cries of murder had been heard, and on Sunday morning a number of blood-stains were visible for some distance on the wooden sidewalk—and at one spot in particular the planks were stained with a large quantity of blood. A private watchman, employed around premises in the neighborhood, stated that he had seen the murder committed—that a gang of male and female rowdies were assembled drinking on a vacant lot, about midnight; that a respectably dressed young man passing, was called upon by a woman of the party, joined her, quarreled with one of the men, and was then set upon by several of the gang, and beaten to death with sticks. His murderers then ran off, and the watchman went up to the body, laid his hand on the young man's breast, to discover if the heart was beating, and found that life was *extinct*. The murderers returned, and the watchman retiring, saw them carry away the body on a board, from which it fell on the spot marked by the most blood. The corpse was again placed on the board, and borne away; he did not know where. Such was the watchman's story, sworn to before the Police Magistrate. On the other hand, a number of laborers employed on a sewer on Simcoe-street, where all this occurred, state that on the night in question, after receiving their pay, they had had their liquor, and two of them quarreling, one of them struck the other, causing a gush of blood from the nose and a cut lip—and that this was the origin of all the blood stains on the sidewalk. In proof of this, one of the men exhibited a sore lip, which has the appearance, however, of having resulted from a cold, rather than a blow. But some three or four units in this story, and it is confirmed by a tavern-keeper, who states that the man came into his tavern about midnight, bleeding at the mouth. The watchman's narrative again is uncorroborated, and some of the minute details of it, which could be tested independently of his own testimony, have been disproved. The whole affair remains a mystery. One more atrocious case remains to be added to the catalogue of violent crimes which have been committed here since I wrote you last, and in this instance the poor victim is likely to be unavenged. A respectable girl, residing in Toronto, and earning an honest livelihood by sewing, having left her relatives behind in the old country, became somewhat unsettled in her mind, and one night wandered out from her lodgings. Not returning next morning, she was advertised in one of the daily papers. On the following morning she found her way back to her lodgings, with marks on her person of deplorable ill-usage, and a sad tale to relate. On one of the nights that she was wandering about distracted, she was encountered on the garrison common by two diabolical ruffians, who violated her, and in overcoming her resistance, treated her so brutally that it was marvelous that she escaped with her life. The poor creature's insanity was confirmed by the lamentable affair, and application was made to have her admitted to the Lunatic Asylum, but was refused on account of want of room, and she was removed to the jail, where she still lies. She is able to give a description of her assailants, but no steps have been taken to hunt them up and bring them to justice, our police force being at present in an utterly disorganized state, and only holding their batons until a Superintendent arrives from London to organize a new system.

Passing by the smaller affairs of hotel robberies, burglaries, &c., which have given zest to the proceedings of our Police Court during the last week or two, there are still to be noticed two cases of alleged poisoning by the doctors, by mistake or recklessness, which have caused much excitement in the public mind. A Coroner's inquest was held last week on the body of a man named JOE BROOM, who, suffering under an attack of dysentery, had been attended by a medical student named DICKSON. DICKSON acknowledged that by mistake he had given the man an *over-dose* of sulphate of morphia, and it appears from the evidence, that, to recover BROOM from the stupor caused by the poison, most extraordinary modes of treatment were resorted to—the man's body being pinched, violently shaken, and scalded with hot water, until his very skin was peeled off. This treatment had the effect of rousing him from his stupor, but he died in a few days afterwards. In Toronto there are two medical colleges—the Trinity School and the Toronto School of Medicine—between which a warm rivalry exists. DICKSON belonged to the latter, and the medical gentlemen connected with the Trinity School pushed the matter to the utmost. One of their number, Dr. PHILBRICK, took the lead in conducting the post-mortem examination, and gave his opinion that the man died from the combined effects of morphia and the subsequent treatment. It was alleged on the other hand that BROOM had recovered from the effects of the morphia, and that his death was due to natural causes. The Jury, however, returned a verdict of manslaughter against DICKSON, who now awaits his trial. A few days afterwards the Toronto School had its revenge. An inquest was held on the body of a man named BLACKIE, who died a few miles out of town, under Dr. PHILBRICK's treatment—also, curiously enough, from an over dose of sulphate of morphia. The man had been drinking hard, and being threatened with delirium tremens, Dr. PHILBRICK was sent for, and to quiet him administered a large dose of sulphate of morphia. The man took it, fell asleep, *and never woke*. The verdict of the Jury is to be given to-morrow. If any more such cases are brought to light, people will begin to suspect that Dame Nature, after all, is the safest physician, and that it would be better to risk her treatment, than meet certain death at the hands of bungling doctors.

The only public matter of interest in the Province at present, is the mission of Commandant DE BELVEZE, who has come to us to initiate a movement for opening commercial relations between this country and France. M. DE BELVEZE has been *fêted* in quite an unparalleled style in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto, and is now on his way to the City of Ottawa. He seems quite astonished at what he has witnessed, having had no conception previously that Canada was such a "great country." Important results are looked for when he makes his report to the French Emperor.

In politics, the sole topic of discussion in Upper Canada for the last month has been the "remedy" for Roman Catholic domination and French Canadian influence under which we at present suffer. The two rival remedies are "Representation by Population," and "Dissolution of the Union." The former, to judge from the general tone of the press, is the more popular, being that Upper Canada shall have in the Legislature, not merely an equal representation with Lower Canada, but a larger representation, corresponding to her greater population.

The harvest is well advanced through the Upper Province. In some localities the wheat has suffered from the Hessian fly, the rust and the recent rains, but on the whole a more than ordinarily exuberant yield is expected. E.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

The Principles and Objects of the American Party of South Carolina.

ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF THE STATE COUNCIL, BEGUN AND HELD AT CHARLESTON ON 14TH AUGUST, 1855.

From the Charleston Courier.

1. *Resolved*, That we ratify and accede to the principles of the American Order, promulgated by the National Council of the organization, held at Philadelphia in June last, subject to the modifications herein contained. To this ratification we attach the following declarations:

1. That with reference to the organization of the American Party in the United States, the American Order of South Carolina is an independent body, whose self-government is supreme, and acknowledges no obligations and duties other than those imposed or adopted and ratified by its State Council in due form of constitution, ritual, platform or resolves.

2. That the primary and fundamental principles and objects of the Order were and are—to the consummation of the end—"that Americans shall rule America;" the essential modification of the naturalization laws, with proper safeguards to preserve the purity of the election franchise; that citizenship shall be constituted the basis condition of the privileges of office and suffrage; and, incidental to these, the restriction, by its influence through suffrage and in official appointments, of all politico-sectarian designs, and of all other than native civil influences. That the jurisdiction of the Order does not extend to and over the political or private opinions of individual members, or the political action of subordinate Councils, upon any other subjects, political or religious. That any agreements upon the latter can only be binding to an extent which good faith may impose.

3. That the judicial power of the United States extends to all legal questions under their constitution, treaties and laws; but that the States, like other sovereign parties to a compact, are the final judges of the nature and extent of the federal compact, and that "each has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of its infraction, as of the mode and measure of redress."

4. That *constitutional liberty* is the supreme object of our republican system. Subject to this principle, do we construe and accede to the third article of the Philadelphia platform, to wit:

III. The maintenance of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good; or to use the language of WASHINGTON, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—

1. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.
2. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.
3. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.
4. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discrimination, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.
5. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution, and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

5. That we hold no obligations into which we have entered, and especially those which have relation to the Union, to be inconsistent with our allegiance to our State, with our duty under either the State or Federal Constitutions, with the rights and powers "reserved to the States respectively or to the people," or with our rights as freemen under the latter to resist wrong and injury. That those obligations have sole reference to a Constitutional Union, and we hold none other to be binding upon us, either as members of the American Order or as citizens.

2. *Resolved*, That the term "Catholic," and all semblance of a religious test, be stricken from the official records and obligations of the American Order of this State, and that all natives be eligible to the Order, and capable of its suffrage, who shall renounce all foreign temporal and ecclesiastical jurisdiction and influence.

3. *Resolved*, That while we deprecate Romish politico-sectarian influence in America, we are inexorably opposed to any "law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," or any law which applies "a religious test." That our opinions as men, however, approve only the principle of self-government in Church as State, and we do not approve an ecclesiastical polity which has its source and authority in a foreign land and single potentate. And that we forbear to sustain those, who, from either political or sectarian motives, oppose our contemplated reforms.

4. *Resolved*, That we disapprove of the adoption of any law which shall affect or disturb the previous existing legal privileges conferred on naturalized citizens.

5. *Resolved*, That in view of mobocratic tendencies and radical doctrines and practices, we shall ever seek to maintain and conserve "law and order," in consonance with our American republican system.

6. *Resolved*, That we renounce and repudiate all connection with those Councils (State and Subordinate) or members in the non-Slaveholding States, who have rejected the American Platform of the National Council on the Slavery issues; and hold that they no longer constitute a part of the Order or party which adopted it.

GENERAL POLITICS.

1. *Resolved*, That now, as formerly, we stand by and will maintain the well-known State Rights Republican principles of South Carolina, which have been declared in her official resolves; we approve the principles of Free Trade, and insist upon a reduction of the Tariff; we oppose Internal Improvements by the Federal Government; we condemn the Administration of President PIERCE, for the appointment of foreigners to represent our country abroad, and for appointing and retaining *Free-Soilers* in office; and that while we would cordially affiliate with all State Rights parties at the South, we repudiate those who seek combinations with any factions in the Free States, to secure Federal domination and spoils.

2. *Resolved*, In the language of General QUITMAN:

That the institution of negro Slavery is not only right and proper, but the natural and normal condition of the superior and inferior races, when in contact.

That as the chief element of our country's prosperity, it constitutes a great interest, which is entitled, like other great interests, to the fostering care and protection of the Federal Government, within the sphere of its powers.

That legislation or action, directly or indirectly hostile to this interest, is at war with our compact of Union, and should be resisted by the State and the people affected by it at all hazards.

That the preservation of the institution of Slavery in Cuba, which can only be effected by her independence and separation from the malign influence of European Governments, is essential to the safety and preservation of our own system.

That upon all matters connected with our peculiar domestic institutions the South must look to herself. That no national party organization will fully protect us.

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to superintend the publication of the Platform adopted, and to subscribe and verify the same.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Charleston.
J. S. RICHARDSON, Sumter,
T. J. GLOVER [illegible], St. George, Colleton,
Committee on Publication.

The Other Side—Opposition to the American Party.

Abridged from the Charleston Courier.

A meeting was held last Thursday in Charleston, at the Hibernian Hall, of citizens in favor of State Rights and Southern Rights, and opposed to the party lately organized under the name of the American party. The Hall was filled by the hour of 8 o'clock P. M., and a few minutes thereafter the meeting was organized on motion of Major W. McK. PARKER, by the call of Hon. W. D. PORTER, one of our Senators, to the Chair, and the appointment of proper officers.

The Chairman on having briefly explained and commented on the objects and purposes of the call which had resulted in the meeting, Col. I. W. HAYNE arose and stated that he had been requested to propose an address and series of resolutions, which represented the views of many who concurred in the call of the meeting. That these resolutions expressed all the opinions so concurring, was not to be expected; it was only necessary that they should state and present broadly and unequivocally, the points in which those could agree, who honestly differed on incidentals of detail.

Appended to the address were the following

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That as citizens of the State of South Carolina, we recognize the Ordinance adopted by the People of the State assembled in Convention in 1852, as a part of the fundamental law of the body politic, equal in authority as a Declaration of Right, with the Constitution itself, and we proclaim, as a cardinal principle of the present organization,

"That South Carolina, in the exercise of her Sovereign will as an independent State, acceded to the Federal Union, known as the United States of America; and that, in the exercise of the same Sovereign will, it is her right, without let, hindrance, or molestation from any power whatsoever, to secede from the said Federal Union; and that, or the sufficiency of the causes which may impel her to such a separation, she is responsible alone, under God, to the tribunal of public opinion among the Nations of the earth."

We consider the proceedings of said Convention as having authoritatively defined the position of South Carolina and her relation to the Federal Union. And in the opinion of this meeting, the Obligation of the Third Degree, as set forth in the Constitution of the National Council of the United States of North America, known as the Order of Know-Nothings, is a direct denunciation of the principles of this Ordinance, and the position assumed in these proceedings, and the triumph of the Order in this State, would effect a political revolution within her limits.

2. *Resolved*, That we protest against the proposition put forth by the Grand Council of the Order, in Philadelphia, that "the maintenance of the Union of these States is the *paramount* political good"—a doctrine which assumes that Government is above the object for which it was instituted—strikes at the very foundation of the sovereignty of the States, and under every violation of the Constitution, however flagrant, and under every degree of oppression and injury, however destructive, demands of the States eternal and unresisting subjection to the central power; and we disapprove, as heretical in principle and eminently dangerous to the South, the idolatrous devotion to the Union of these States, so prominently and constantly inculcated by the Constitution and Ritual of the Order, when contrasted with their silence as to the necessity of preserving unimpaired the rights of the States respectively.

3. *Resolved*, That we hail with unfeigned satisfaction, the recognition by the *Democratic Parties* of Georgia and Louisiana, of the resolution adopted by the people *of Georgia assembled in Convention* in 1851; and, as we believe, South Carolina, too, "will, and ought to resist, even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety, domestic tranquility the rights and honor of the slaveholding States, or any act suppressing the slave trade between the slaveholding States; or any refusal to admit as a State any Territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein; or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Territories of Utah and New-Mexico; or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves."

4. *Resolved*, That we sympathize with the friends of the slavery cause in Kansas, in their manly efforts to maintain their rights, and the rights and interests of the Southern people, and that we rejoice at their recent victories over the paid adventurers and fanatical hordes of Northern Abolitionism. That the deep interest felt and taken by the decision of the slavery question in it, is both natural and proper; and that it is their right and duty to extend to their Southern brethren in that Territory every legitimate and honorable sympathy and support.

5. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the existence and progress of the organization known as the Order of Know-Nothings, is opposed theoretically and practically to the principles which have hitherto characterized South Carolina as a State, and the Southern Rights Party everywhere, and render a rally and reorganization of that party in South Carolina a matter of imperative duty with those who remain steadfast in the faith.

6. *Resolved*, That this meeting disapproves utterly and entirely of the introduction of religious tests into the politics of the country, and believes such a connection opposed to the Constitution of the United States, and Anti-American in spirit and policy.

8. *Resolved*, That while we regard the facility with which foreigners of all kinds are admitted to the rights of citizenship, and the abuses practiced under the existing naturalization laws, as proper subjects of legislative reform, we unhesitatingly and uncompromisingly reject as a remedy, the formation of secret affiliated political associations, possessed of powers so novel and despotic as those of the Order of Know-Nothings; and we utterly repudiate the indiscriminate condemnation and unqualified exclusion from the privileges of citizenship of all foreigners whatsoever, which is the practical result of the triumph of the Order, as illiberal, unjust, unwise, and peculiarly Anti-American.

9. *Resolved*, That in addition to these stringent objections, we are opposed to the Know-Nothing Order—

Because, by its secrecy and mystery, its oaths and ritual, it is calculated to promote insincerity and duplicity, and to stifle the bold, open, manly conduct and conversation which characterize the man of honor and the freeman.

Because its tendency is to organize a band of *spies* in every community, to watch the conduct and catch the words of the unsuspecting, to be reported to their secret councils, and made the foundation of political proscription and persecution.

And because its practices strike at social confidence, and all that is dear and valuable in the social relation.

10. *Resolved*, That it is due to the fraternal harmony which hitherto has existed here, to the future, yet certain perils which, as citizens of the slaveholding States, we must meet, and to resist which successfully, there should exist unbroken unanimity, that we should, with the utmost earnestness, appeal to those who have been led into this Order, to come out from it, and strip it of its power to do evil, and to all, of whatsoever political designation they may have been, to unite in opposition to an organization which, if successful, must prostrate the rights of individuals and States, and in the obedience it exacts to the will of a majority, extinguishes the hopes and rights of a minority.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of one hundred, who shall be charged with the organization of a Southern Rights party, in opposition to the Order of Know-Nothings.

A. G. MAGRATH and Gen. MARTIN addressed the meeting, after which the question being taken, the address and resolutions were adopted—but one voice in the negative being heard.

Letters were received from Hon. A. P. BUTLER, Hon. L. M. KEITT, Hon. P. S. BROOKS, and Hon. JAMES SIMONS, who were unable to attend the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

Progress of the Fever—The Sick and Well—Erroneous Reports.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: From the most reliable sources I send you a correct statement of the fever with us. On Tuesday there were eight deaths; to-day, to noon, four deaths. There is much unnecessary alarm existing. I think that I am safe in saying one-half of the stores are closed, and but little business doing. Norfolk has received a blow from which she cannot recover in six months. Captain BARRON, of the Navy, is convalescent; his physicians say he is out of danger. I regret to hear his youngest daughter is very low. Captain JAS. HENDERSON is sinking; there is no hope for him; he is well known in your city. You will doubtless hear ten thousand reports that this and the other are dead. Several deaths have been published in your paper which were entirely erroneous. Capt. BOWDON, Cashier of the Virginia Bank, is quite sick, but not of fever. Every disease is styled the fever now. Our people are decidedly more cheerful since we have gotten rid of the alarmists. Tuesday was observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. Religious services were held in all the churches. I saw the President of the Council in Portsmouth and the Sanitary Committee to-day. They report since Friday last the number of deaths has averaged eight a day. WM. B. COLLINS, reported as dead, has recovered and is attending to his business. Dr. J. N. SCHOOLFIELD is doing well—out of danger. Mr. JOHN EMMERSON is at the Naval Hospital very sick; his brother ARTHUR, clerk of the Court, is attending on him; he is very well. The clerk's office in Portsmouth is closed. Mr. B. W. PALMER, Purser's clerk in the Navy Yard, is sick; he is reported as having the fever. Mr. GEORGE W. CHAMBERS is fast recovering. Considering the few persons now in Portsmouth, we consider from the mortality that the fever is not abating. Dr. R. H. PARKER's (who died from the fever) family are doing well.

The United States sloop-of-war Marion is lying off Coney Island; she is last from Porto Praya. She returns without orders, having been condemned as unseaworthy by a regularly authorized board of surveying officers. In rough weather on her passage, she leaked badly. She has been 31 months on the Coast of Africa. The following is a list of her officers: Commander H. Y. PURVIANCE; Lieutenants, C. F. MCDONOUGH, WM. W. ROBERTS, W. E. HOSKINS; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. B. GREENHOUGH; Purser, J. P. ABBOTT; Acting Master, G. H. BRET; Midshipmen, E. PORTER, C. PECK, J. ROCHE; Boatswain, A. POMEROY; Gunner, —— PEAKE; Carpenter, —— MYERS; Sailmaker, G. BOERM.

The Fever in Portsmouth.

From Portsmouth all accounts agree that there is no abatement of the disease. Everything continues gloomy to the utmost extent. The streets are nearly deserted, and business is almost entirely suspended.

The business of the Navy-Yard is still continued, though over one thousand workmen have taken their discharges. Our correspondent says Commodore MCKEEVER, the officer in the Yard, is one of nature's noblemen. He declares that as long as "there is a man to strike a blow, the gates shall not be closed." For his kindness, and the liberal humanity with which he has executed the orders from the Naval Hospital, he deserves and will receive the grateful acknowledgments not only of our community, but of all who can appreciate true magnanimity of soul.

To the list of the dead in Portsmouth, it is our melancholy duty to add the names of Col. JOHN HARPER, JOHN B. DAVIS, NATHANIEL MANNING and EMILY WILSON.

There is much suffering among the poor sick, and we shall most gratefully appreciate the kind exertions being made in Petersburg for us. We are greatly in want of breadstuffs, particularly of meal, and a supply would be very acceptable.

Our town authorities are doing all they can; but the scourge is so wide-spread that it is beyond their capacity to afford relief to all who are its subjects. We have to take care, not only of the sick, but of the other members of their families, and many other individuals who are thrown out of employment by reason of its visitation.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The "Disinterested" Baggage Smashers.

Reference to the subjoined official statement will serve to prove two very important positions: First, that the immigrants landing on the American sea-board, the half of whom are the proscribed Catholic Irish, and whose predecessors have been so useful in the construction of our railroads and other public works, are not precisely the pauper jail refuse of their own country, and the inevitable tenants of prisons and workhouses in the land of their adoption; and secondly, the list will furnish some probable reasons for the disinterested sympathies of the injured and despoiled baggage smashers and runners, who of course have only been able to earn a miserable livelihood out of the wretchedly starving and beggarly outcasts they have hitherto taken under their sheltering wing, and whom, spite of their charitable wishes, they are allowed to protect and foster no longer.

ARRIVALS AT THE EMIGRANT DEPOT.

Aug. 1855.	From	Passengers.	Cash Means.
2—Ship Olbers	Bremen	257	$14,486 00
2—Ship Bridgwater	Liverpool	331	4,753 00
Ship Leila	Rotterdam	51	238 00
Ship Mary	Havre	304	14,434 40
Ship Rhine	London	166	22,164 35
6—Ship New World	Liverpool	339	3,384 00
Ship Palestine	London	179	2,455 00
Bark Joanna	Bremen	48	6,981 00
Ship America	Liverpool	220	125,252 75
8—Ship St. Louis	Havre	166	8,086 75
9—Ship Neptune	Liverpool	558	12,239 38
11—Ship West Point	Liverpool	346	7,317 30
14—Ship F. A. Palmer	Liverpool	382	13,720 50
15—Ship Devonshire	London	215	16,121 30
Bark Morris	Glasgow	166	4,186 30
16—Ship Antarctic	Antwerp	340	13,642 22
17—Ship Fides	Antwerp	126	6,692 00
Ship Derigo	Glasgow	28	3,005 10
Total			$293,460 47

From this list which comprises only the first *seventeen* days of the month, (little more than a fortnight,) we have the following results:

Passengers, alien	4,170
Citizens and aliens returned	148
Total by steerage	4,318

Cash means reported by the above, $293,460 47, or averaging for each man, woman and child, $67 97.

Now, the number of passengers arriving at the port of New-York in the year 1854, was 319,223. An equal proportion of cash means for that year and number, would give an aggregate sum of no less than *twenty-three millions three hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and thirty dollars*, brought into this country by emigrants of the poorer class from Europe, during a single twelvemonth.

This is altogether exclusive of the amount brought by those who returned from visiting Europe during that time.

If we take each family as composed of five individuals—a man, his wife and three children—or safer still, as composed of three persons, then each emigrant household, instead of being represented as provided with $67 97, say $70 per head, has to face the world with three times that sum as a start, to provide for those who are dependent on the new comer, or $210 to begin the trade of excavator, farmer's laborer, tradesman, or handicraftsman. A very desirable prize for an emigrant runner—for the baggage smasher who will provide Paddy with the "nicest lodgings intirely."

We are told that each fortnight more than a million of dollars is whisked off to Europe. But seldom do the croakers remember the fact that in one twelvemonth the "beggarly outcast refuse of Europe" bring with them annually a sum which more than covers the amount of gold sent thither, and with this addition: the money they bring is so much *added* to the national wealth. The money we send is only so much *paid* for articles we have already appropriated—perhaps eaten, worn, or in some way consumed, and to be now deducted from stock.

Unfortunately the Irish laborer is fond of whisky; his trip over the salt ocean and his forced abstinence have no tendency to diminish his wish for the "least drop in life of the cratur" as soon as he lands in a country where all is new, wild and strange to him. Recollections of Old Ireland and the possibility that he may never more tread her green sod, and unexpected collisions with "frinds" from "Connaught" or "Dublin County," necessitate a drink, to drown all care and inspirit him for his new scene of exertion. The landlord of his boarding-house is kind enough even to drink with him, and he is not so proud but that he will invite just a few *friends*. At last poor Patrick's money is exhausted; his *inclination* to leave the City *diminishes* with his *lessened ability*. And is not this the past history of thousands, who might now well parody the words of poor HOOD, in reference to those "body snatchers," the clients of the pure-minded, high-souled and patriotic politicians—of men who would neither sell nor purchase a vote by descending to flatter and cajole the multitude, or do the dirty advocacy of the worst people of the worst party?

"The 'baggage smashers,' they have come
And made a snatch at me;
It's very hard them sort of men
Won't let a body be."

The Brooklyn Ferries.

The Brooklyn Union Ferry Company should strive to systematize the running of the Hamilton-avenue boats. At present, passengers crossing on these are often subjected to the most vexatious detention, by the ill-management which obliges a boat to rest—sometimes for nearly half an hour—in the middle of the river, while the docks at either side are preoccupied. This is an annoyance connected with the busiest hours of the day,—say from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

The Company might likewise do something like justice to a monopoly-ridden public, by running two boats up to at least 11 P. M. They now only run one boat from 9 to 12 P. M., which boat is unable to accomplish the complete trip under half an hour, so that passengers frequently have to wait half an hour at either side, in order to get across in the Hamilton-avenue boat. A quarter of an hour's delay late in the night would surely be a sufficient test of the patience of passengers.

The Company would not injure its property or popularity by attending to these suggestions. Hundreds of families,—now forced to reside in New-York by the ill-management of nearly all the Brooklyn ferry lines,—would remove to Brooklyn, if they were sure of anything like decent ferry accommodation, especially in the direction of South Brooklyn.

Alderman Herrick and Mayor Wood.

Alderman HERRICK claims in his paper that the results of the Primary election in the Nineteenth Ward were anything else than favorable to the Mayor "WOOD" party. The "HERRICK ticket" was ahead, it seems, by one-half, but the inspectors gave out before the votes had been counted, that "WOOD" was altogether ahead, and so the report of the Alderman's defeat grew. "In close connection" with this matter, yesterday's *Atlas* has the following:

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS.—We understand that Mr. WILLIAM ROCHE, proprietor of the premises known as McDonnell's Tavern, in Forty-second-street, has commenced a suit against FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Captain of the Nineteenth Ward Police, for trespass, in forcibly entering his premises on Thursday afternoon, and intruding three "star-spangled" policemen into the private apartments of his family, without any lawful authority, at a time when there was no appearance of disorder, and when no one pretended that any felon or criminal was concealed therein. The principle that "a man's house is his castle," is involved in this matter; and the verdict of the Jury will decide whether our policemen have a right to force an entrance into a citizen's private dwelling without a legal warrant from a magistrate. The trial of this case will produce an immense excitement in the community, and will probably involve Mr. Mayor WOOD in some trouble he little anticipated, when he gave his policemen orders to "defeat the HERRICK ticket, at all hazards." When policemen become housebreakers, it is time for citizens to look about, and see if the laws will not protect their domestic firesides from the audacity of men armed with clubs, acting under authority of "FERNANDO the First." Capt. TWOMEY said he had "orders" to make a forcible entry into the house of Mr. ROCHE; and the trial of this suit will probably disclose the individual or functionary who issued the "orders." Wait, and you'll see fun!

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 11th day of August to the 18th day of August, 1855: Men, 78; women, 65; boys, 279; girls, 220; total, 633. Adults, 143; children, 490; males, 348; females, 285; colored persons, 7.

DISEASES.

Disease	No.	Disease	No.	Disease	No.
Abscess	1	Dysentery	36	Kidneys, dis of	2
Apoplexy	4	Dyspepsia	1	Killed or murdered by stabs in abdomen	1
Bleeding	1	Enlargement of heart	1	Lues Venerea	1
Bleeding liver & stomach	[illegible]	Erysipelas, throat	1	Malforma'n head	1
Bleeding, lungs	2	Fatty kidneys	1	Malforma'n anus	1
Bleeding, stom'h	1	Fever	1	Malform'n heart	1
Bowels, dis. of	1	Fever, bilious	1	Marasmus, adult	1
Brain, dis of	2	Fever, intermitt't	1	Marasmus, inf'le	30
Bronchitis	2	Fever, nervous	1	Measles	7
Cancer	1	Fever, remittent	1	Mortifica'n lungs	1
Cancer of breast	1	Fever, scarlet	1	Old age	4
Cancer of stom'h	2	Fever, typhoid	4	Palsy	5
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, typhus	1		
Casualties, run over	1	Fistula in Ano	1	Poison, by oil almonds	1
Cholera	1	Fracture in leg and arm, (run over)	1	Premature birth	12
Cholera inf'n'm	113			Retent'n of urine	1
Cholera morbus	1	Fracture of skull	2	Rheumatism	2
Concus'n, brain	1	Fracture, thighs	1	Rupture liver by a fall	1
Congest'n, brain	14	Heart, disease of	8		
Congest'n, lungs	1	Hip, disease of	1	Scrofula	3
Consumption	43	Hooping cough	17	Soften'g brain	3
Convulsions adl't	1	Inflam. of bowels	9	Soften'g stomach	3
Convul's, infa'le	38	Inflam of brain	11	Sprue	1
Convuls. puerp'l	1	Inflam. by fall	1	Still-born	27
Debility, infan'le	8	Inflam of chest	1	Teething	6
Delirium tremens	1	Inflam. of heart	3	Tumor in abdo'n	1
Diarrhea	62	Inflam. of kidneys	2	Ulceration	2
Dropsy	2	Inflam. of liver	1	Ulceration, lungs	1
Dropsy in head	13	Inflam. of lungs	7	Worms	1
Drowned	7	Inflam. of womb	1		
Total					633

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Class	No.	Class	No.
Bones, joints, &c.	6	Stillborn, and prem. birth	39
Brain and nerves	126	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	300
Generative organs	4	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	30
Heart and blood-vessels	13	Urinary organs	3
Lungs, Throat, &c.	81		
Old Age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	18	Total	633

Of which 18 were from violent causes.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 289; 1 to 2 years, 129; 2 to 5 years, 54; 5 to 10 years, 14; 10 to 15 years, 6; 15 to 20 years, 2; 20 to 25 years, 12; 25 to 30 years, 21; 30 to 40 years, 35; 40 to 50 years, 23; 50 to 60 years, 20; 60 to 70 years, 16; 70 to 80 years, 11; 80 to 90 years, 1—Total, 633.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; England, 8; France, 4; Germany, 30; Ireland, 66; Poland, 1; Scotland, 2; United States, 519; Wales, 1; West Indies, 1—Total, 633.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 6; City Hospital, 5; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Jews' Hospital, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 2; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 2; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 3; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 18; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 1—Total, 46.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	17	X	17	XVIII	50
II	1	XI	58	XIX (includes Blackwell's Island)	30
III	5	XII (incl'des Randall's & Ward's Islands)	29	XX	60
IV	17				
V (includes City Hospital)	19	XIII	26	XXI (includes Bellevue Hospital)	40
VI	29	XIV	15		
VII	26	XV	15		
VIII	18	XVI	32	XXII	34
IX	41	XVII	57		
Total					633

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 18, 1855.

Serious Accident.

On the afternoon of Saturday last, as the wife of policeman BIRMINGHAM, of the Second Ward, was engaged in cleaning windows of the third story of the house No. 64 Gold-street, she fell to the ground from the sill on which she was standing. She was taken up in an unconscious state and attended by a physician, who now considers her in a fair road for recovery.

Probably Fatal Casualty.

On Saturday afternoon, as an unknown man, supposed to be the captain or mate of some ship, was crossing Water-street, near Peck-slip, he slipped and fell, striking his head with great force against the curb-stone. He was at once conveyed to the station-house of the Second Ward and then transferred to the New-York Hospital, his injuries being thought dangerous by the physician.

Coroners' Investigations.

KILLED ON A DERRICK.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner HILTON, on the body of JOHN HOUGHTON, late of No. 150 West Twenty-eighth-street, who came to his death by being struck by a derrick block while at work in a manufactory in New-Jersey. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but strongly censured the conduct of the proprietors of the works for not furnishing greater protection against accidents.

DROWNED.

Yesterday Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of HENRY H. SCHLICHTEND, a lad aged 12 years, late of No. 34 Oak-street, whose death was caused by drowning. Deceased left home on Thursday last, in a fishing-boat, and had not since been heard of until yesterday forenoon, when his body was found floating in the water at Pier No. 30, East River. It is supposed that while angling, deceased fell overboard. Verdict—"Accidental drowning."

THE LATE MURDER OF A WIFE.

Coroner O'DONNELL on Saturday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the body of BRIDGET MURRAY, late of No. 70 Goerck-street, who came to her death by stabs received at the hands of her husband, OWEN MURRAY, on the morning of the 9th instant. The evidence taken gave but little further particulars than was furnished the readers of the TIMES on the morning following the fatal deed. Deceased was a hard-working and industrious woman, she supporting herself and child without any aid from her husband. The evidence as to the facts in the case was given by WILLIAM ROBERTS, who, it will be remembered, was himself stabbed on the same occasion, corroborated by WM. CLARKE and Mrs. ROBERTS, who resided in the same house. The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict: "That BRIDGET MURRAY came to her death by wounds inflicted with a knife by OWEN MURRAY."

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

A girl, twelve years of age, named ELLEN VANENBERG, belonging to a coal barge, now lying at the foot of Leroy-street, fell overboard on Saturday evening while stepping on to the barge from the pier. The body was recovered, and Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest upon the body, when a verdict of "accidental drowning" was returned. Deceased was a native of Holland.

Police News.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

Patrick O'Brien, a carpenter, of Thirty-seventh-street, between the First and Second avenues, was on Saturday arrested by Policeman Libervean of the Twenty-first Police District, charged on oath of his brother, John O'Brien, with having stolen money to the amount of ninety-five dollars from complainant. Deponent detected the accused in the act of taking his pocket book from his pocket while complainant was sleeping in Patrick's house, and when John awoke he found that the money had been taken from the book which had been replaced in his pocket. Examination was had into the circumstance before Mr. Justice DAVISON, who fully committed the prisoner to stand his trial.

GRAND LARCENY.

Joseph Morris was yesterday arrested charged with an alleged grand larceny in stealing from Antonio Vieda of No. 70 South Third-street, Williamsburg, clothing valued at about $100. Accused was seen by a Mrs. Bueno and the servant girl in the house carrying a bundle containing the goods. Held for examination by Justice DAVISON.

ALLEGED RECEIPT OF STOLEN GOODS.

Louis Fisher and Louis Clark, two German tailors, were yesterday arrested by policemen Oliver and Campbell, of the Tenth District, charged with having received silk goods (10 yards,) valued at $15, the property of Messrs. Lord & Taylor of No. 255 Grand-street, from whom the [illegible] lad of 16 years [illegible] who was employed by them in their store, knowing [illegible]. Connolly on being [illegible] owned to having stolen several pieces of goods, and stated that he had disposed of them to the above parties on the firm of "Fisher & Clark." Justice BRENNAN held them for examination.

THE OCEAN BANK COUNTERFEITS.

Madeline Fisher, a character well known to the police, was arrested on [illegible] by Policemen Moore and Reed, attached to the [illegible] District Police Court, on suspicion of being deeply engaged in the late operations of counterfeiting the bills of the Ocean Bank. Accused resided in Greene-street, where, in the toe of one of Madeline's old shoes, $110 of the 5s counterfeits were found. She was taken before Justice PEARCEY, who committed her pending further disclosures.

STILL ANOTHER STABBING.

Two lads, named [illegible] Sexton and Daniel Campbell, were engaged in a trial of strength in Houston-street, at about midnight on Saturday, when the latter was severely stabbed in the leg with a pocket-knife. Sexton was arrested and locked up. The wounds of the injured one were dressed.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

A case of assault, during which one a man named Frank Travis, on Saturday night, as is alleged, made a felonious assault upon John Myers, who, it is charged, was beaten in a most brutal manner, Myers being confined to his bed in a very critical state from the effects of the beating. Mr. Andrew Hannemen, who witnessed the assault, yesterday appeared before Justice BRENNAN and preferred a complaint against Travis, who was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries. His associates are still at large.

ALLEGED HORSE STEALING.

A semi-centenarian, giving the name of Charles Lichson, was yesterday taken into custody by Policeman Park, of the Seventh District, charged with stealing a horse, valued at $125, the property of Deidrich Hartye, of No. 176 Cherry-street. The possession of the animal was clearly traced to the accused, who was taken before Justice BRENNAN, who committed the "old stager" to take his trial.

GRAND LARCENY.

George Edwards, a lad of sixteen years, entered the house of Mr. John Scott, No. 213 Broome-street, and after ransacking the closet and bureau-drawers, succeeded in gathering together clothing valued at $160. Accused was seen by Mrs. Scott, as he was leaving the premises with the property in his possession, which he dropped in his anxiety to escape. After somewhat of a lengthy run, he was captured by Policeman Wright, who conveyed him before Justice BRENNAN, when he was committed for trial.

MORE ABOUT COUNTERFEITERS.

Joseph Bell, Abigail Bell, Harriet A. Bell, Jane Cook and Susan N. Cook, were arrested by Capt. Toumey, of the Nineteenth Ward, and a squad of policemen, charged with being engaged in the use of counterfeit money. The complainant is a grocer named Francis Geyer, who alleges that a counterfeit bill, purporting to be a $10 bill of the Bank of Commerce of this City, was paid to him by the prisoner in payment for a shilling's worth of tea. Justice PEARCEY, at the Fourth District Police Court, held them for examination.

SUPPOSED RIVER THIEF.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, a large yawl boat, the alleged property of John Nelson, was found at the foot of Jackson-street, (pier 46) the same being laden with twelve bags of wheat, supposed to be stolen. The owner of the boat was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery.

ANOTHER DISORDERLY HOUSE DESCENT.

Lieut. Cargill, with a posse of policemen, of the Ninth Ward, on Saturday morning, made a descent upon the house No. 6 Carmine-street, occupied by Emma C. Seymour, Emma Irwin and Emma Fielding, as a house of prostitution. All of them were arrested and taken before Justice DAVISON, who held them, committed Emma C. Seymour, the proprietress, for trial in default of $300 bail, and sent the others to the Penitentiary for three months each.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Barber vs. Case.—Application for attachment. This was an action upon a promissory note. The plaintiff recovered a judgment of some $[illegible] against the defendant. He now applied to the Court for an attachment against his attorney, for refusing to pay over the amount collected on the judgment. He swears that the attorney told frequently that he had not and could not collect anything on the judgment; that he one day met the defendant (Case) in the street, and that he informed him that he had paid the judgment to his attorney. Mr. Barber then went to his attorney to make inquiries concerning the matter, but his attorney denied that the judgment had been paid. Mr. Barber then proceeded to look up the matter in the records, and discovered there a satisfaction of the judgment, signed by his attorney. He then proceeded to apply for an attachment against his attorney, making affidavit to these facts.

Upon the application for the attachment the attorney swore that he had paid a part of the judgment to an agent of the plaintiff, and that the balance was due to him by the plaintiff. An order was made directing a reference to ascertain the facts. An application was then made by the attorney to have the order "amended or settled so as to comply with the merits or facts herein."

Justice Roosevelt directed an order to be entered directing the attorney to appear in open court and testify concerning the matter.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

AUG. 18.—*In re Henshaw.*—Order for assignment granted and signed.

Kirkland vs. Cristalar.—Order set aside on the ground that defendant did not reside in the county to which the execution was issued.

Moulton vs. Ford.—This is an application by the defendant to set aside a judgment entered on confession by him.

CLERKE, J.—The statement is defective, but no fraud is pretended in the affidavits. The proceedings should not be declared void, but may be amended. Let the judgment stand provided the statement be so amended as to state concisely and precisely the facts out of which the indebtedness has arisen.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

Witmore vs. Story.—In this case, which is an application for an injunction against the Ninth-avenue Rail road Company, it will be recollected that the injunction previously granted was dissolved, except as to that part of the road, intermediate the southerly line of Cortlandt and the northerly line of Barclay-street, and as to this part was made perpetual, upon the ground that it would operate as a private nuisance to persons owning and occupying stores in that part of the City. Upon the request of both parties the Court had consented to hear a reargument as to this question, the counsel for the plaintiffs insisting that the injunction should be extended further, and the defendants insisting that if the construction of the road were authorized by competent legal authority, no question of nuisance could arise. Both parties agreed that these questions had not been fully argued. The reargument is set down for the second Tuesday of September, at which time the judgment will be settled.

LONG ISLAND.

Death from Hydrophobia.

On Sunday last, a man named MICHAEL CASEY was taken to the Kings County Hospital from Brooklyn, where he died on Monday of hydrophobia. Deceased had been employed in a stable in Boerum-street, but on account of his intemperate habits, about four weeks ago he was discharged. He left at the stable a small dog, which the keeper requested him to take away, which he did. While endeavoring to catch him the dog ran into a place where nothing but his tail could be reached. FOSTER grasped hold of this and dragged him out. As he did this the dog turned and bit him on the hand, inflicting a slight wound.

There was no suspicion of the dog being rabid, and no attention was paid to the bite. Last Friday, FOSTER began to feel very strangely, and would go into spasms at the sight of water. On Sunday morning he came to the stable; when one hand was placed in a basin of water, he could hold it there but a very short time; and although carrying water all the time, the sight of it would excite him very much. Five physicians were called in, one of the number declared that he had the hydrophobia, and the others thought differently. He was finally taken to the hospital, where he died, as above stated, within twenty-four hours, in great agony.

Attempt to Burn the Jail—Death of David Wright.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Aug. 11.

On Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock, our citizens were aroused by the cry of fire. It was soon ascertained that the cause of alarm lay in the direction of the jail, to which place the fire companies, the military, and the people generally, immediately hastened. On arriving there, it was found that the building was sure enough on fire, and in danger of being consumed.

From what we can learn, one of the prisoners, DAVID WRIGHT, convicted at a late term of our Court of the offence of murder, in order to effect his escape set fire to the floor of the cell in which he was kept, and having drawn down the curtains of the windows, effectually prevented the guard on the outside from discovering the light within. The jailor and guard, as soon as the danger was discovered, hastened to the room wherein it originated, when they found the floor burnt through, the flames still progressing, and the lifeless body of WRIGHT suffocated and badly scorched lying prostrate on the floor. After very great exertions by the jailors and others who came to their assistance, the flames were extinguished without doing much damage to the building.

We have heard various opinions as to the origin of the fire, and the motives which could have prompted the inmate of the cell to the act which thus so suddenly resulted in his melancholy end. From all the circumstances, however, it seems to be the belief of the prison keepers, and this we believe is the general impression of the community, that it was the purpose of the unfortunate victim to set fire to the building and escape in the general confusion that might ensue. Future developments may nevertheless put a different face on the horrible affair.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 20, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—Plain and Ornamental, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at low rates. Country Merchants who desire Show Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, Aug. 20, in ample season for the mails per steamship Empire City. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of Interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

XXXIVth Congress.

The *National Era*, indulging in speculations as to the future of the Free-Soil movement, is less hopeful than circumstances seem to justify. It is infected with that skepticism as to the existence of a North, which Washington entertains as a chronic complaint. The *Era* admits a Congressional majority in favor of limiting Slavery aggression; admits the majority to be a practical one upon all direct issues; but gravely doubts its constancy in presence of those revolutionary expedients to which a Southern minority is prepared to resort; and which will very certainly be put in practice to defeat the measures called for by a Northern constituency. We think the *Era* mistakes both the profundity and the direction of the Free-Soil sentiment. It does so, because it places undue faith in the precedents of 1848 and 1850, as bearing upon the question of to-day.

It must not be forgotten that all the great names that gave energy to that Union-saving *furore* which resulted in the Compromise of 1850 have passed from the stage. Their countenance, and the authentication those questionable measures derived from their friendship, are not to be had for the subversive policy of the present Administration; could not be had, were CLAY and WEBSTER, and CALHOUN, still alive; and FOOTE, and CLEMENS and CASS still prominent in public life; for all the energies of those men were directed to the maintenance of sacred compacts, which the whole influence of General PIERCE and his friends has been employed to nullify. The Northern Representative of to-day goes to Washington without any doubt of the sentiment that sends him there, or its requirements; and *without any hope of finding a great name in whose shadow to shelter himself*, when tempted to desert his mission. He is bound to fidelity, or bound to go to that limbo to which OLDS, and SHANNON, and McDONALD have been dispatched by an outraged and disgraced constituency. Corruption and other sinister influences, can alone account for the course of unfaithful Northern Delegates to the last Congress; they will be neutralized, or outweighed, in the next, by the entire certainty of political ruin attendant upon any desertion of the cause. There will be no Federal Executive in prospect, ready to compensate the infamy of the offender by a reward as infamous. The present Executive has nothing to give. Neither in fame nor in a substantial equivalent for it, has the Northern Doughface anything to hope; while in fidelity to the sentiment which selected him, he can clearly recognize an exceeding great reward.

Nor do we apprehend that timidity on the part of a liberal majority in the House, which will induce it to yield to the resistance of a "factious minority." Two years ago, Northern men declined to establish a revolutionary precedent by exerting the mischievous capacities of the minority, in putting a stop to the Kansas-Nebraska business. They did so, because unwilling to bear the odium of introducing expedients, the certain result of which must be serious convulsions, if not federal dissolution. But in the coming Congress such discussives must cease to operate. Revolution has actually been inaugurated by the Kansas-Nebraska party, and sanctioned by the whole weight of federal authority. It has trampled the act of Territorial organization under foot. It has trampled constitutions, laws, popular sentiment and popular rights under foot. It has invaded, arms in hand, the free soil of a Territory, usurped an absolute despotism there, and proclaimed the nullification of all legal authority to be the first duty of the Slave Power in prosecuting its aggressions upon freedom. Strengthened by this example, a Northern majority can have no hesitation as to its course. It is bound to restore the relations of North and South to the position they occupied in 1853, and then, from that vantage ground, assert that predominance in the Federal system for the Free States which is due as well to their more liberal ideas, as to the numerical preponderance of their aggregate population. If the measures necessary to effect this restoration are retarded by a minority in the House, or by a majority in the Senate, or by the veto of of a misguided Executive, there can be no course but to refuse the supplies to carry on a Federal Government which is only useful to defeat justice, sanction violence and fraud, and authorize the worst actions of the worst men. The course may be revolutionary, but it is a later step in a revolution, the earlier stages of which have already been traveled by the Pro-Slavery Power.

Entertaining these views—and the Washington organ of Free-Soilism may rest assured they are the views of the Northern States, as a body—we see no reason to distrust the fidelity of our delegates to the Thirty-fourth Congress. Assuming their venality, the temptations to go right are so much more powerful than any conceivable temptations to deviate, that on the worthless score of selfishness we are sure of them. What is the Slavery propagandism without Federal patronage to support it? And what prospect has it of that support after the Presidential election of next year? The yoke is not easy, and will find no bearers, without larger wages than it will ever again have the ability to pay.

English Colonization of South Africa.

England has experimented extensively and expended money largely in colonization, but with what success may be seen from the course of America eighty years ago, the unquiet of Australia to-day, the unproductive state of Canada for years, and the probability that her possessions in Southern Africa will, in due time, follow the paths trodden by the two former.

With the improvement of the times, however, much more "civilization" is bound up in the prospectus for the African colony than had been extended to the others. Humanity enters largely into the intended improvements; and a system, tried to some extent by SIR GEORGE GREY, in New-Zealand, when presiding over that Colony, is proclaimed to be the panacea for such ills as colonists are heir to, having troublesome neighbors, jealous natives, warlike Caffres on their borders.

The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, a man of much erudition, affability of character and a decided turn for humanizing the savage races—who takes a just pride in directing the tomahawk to wood-splitting for the domestic fire, and transporting the scalping knife from the skulls of antagonistic Indians to the social dinner board; and who has had some experience in New-Zealand, chiefly in collecting the traditions of the races there, which he has lately published under the title of *Polynesian Mythology*, proposes, if the Government gives him a grant of forty-thousand pounds, (to begin with,) to make British Caffraria intact able to protect itself from the surrounding settlements, and to provide in a few years for the necessary expenditures of the Province.

In view of the large sums spent in the late wars against the Kaffirs, some statesmen are ready to receive any plan that may offer the slightest possibility of success. Money and men have been expended with but very doubtful prospects, and anything which can tend to lessen the expenditure of either and hold the Colony, even at the present uncertain tenure, will readily meet attention. SIR GEORGE GREY then, proposes, in the first place, to receive £40,000 the present year, after which his programme goes on to state that he will fill British Caffraria with Europeans—from the unrolled pensioners of England—each man to be bound to serve for seven years, his *movements to be restricted to within seven* miles of his home, which is to consist of a cottage and *one* acre of land.

Such is the basis of his plan, and from which he will provide for the defence of its success by establishing a force of 5,000 men. It is to be a militia or semi-military Colony, to overawe the Kaffirs, and otherwise seduce them into obedience and fraternity, by giving them employment on public works, and gaining sufficient influence over them to make them amenable for introduction into educational *institutions, and in a word to give them* and their children "a civil character suitable to their condition." Under this code, he is *enthusiastic in the faith that the warlike and* obstinate enemies of Britain will become her fastest friends, turn them into a source of wealth, strength and security for British settlers, make them "useful servants, consumers of colonial goods, contributors to the colonial revenue." This plan is brilliant, apparently holds the germ of ultimate success, and strikes a casual reader withal as one which, while presenting a sufficiently strong military character, is also overflowing with benevolence, humanity and a judicious regard for progress and civilization. But we may reasonably doubt its fulfillment to the full measure expected by its inventor.

If he had even been crowned with a comparative success in New-Zealand, we cannot be so sure that the same plan would so appropriately fit Caffraria. In the former, the natives had already, before the advent of SIR GEORGE, been tamed down, had mingled with Europeans, and as the English authorities state, had been found as sailors in English ships. Even if they had been completely antagonistic, their numbers were not sufficient to hunt out the settlers. The Kaffirs and Fingoes, on the contrary, are numerous; "ready enough," says the London *Daily News*, "to adopt our arts of war and destruction, * * they are neither disposed to be friendly, nor very much afraid of us. To increase their power as SIR GEORGE GREY proposes, is to make them more dangerous." We remember that in 1852, a writer from the scene of war corresponding with the London *Times*, proposed to exterminate the Kaffirs as the wolves were exterminated in England, "by giving a reward for each head, say £2 for men and £1 for women and children." The exasperation of the writer was inspired by the fact that four thousand Kaffirs kept at bay five thousand regulars and two thousand levies and Fingoes. This was but another evidence of the fact stated by one of the British officers at the same period, that the Kaffirs—in his own words—"are a very noble, brave set of people, and they are immensely superior in every way to the colonists, for whom we are spilling our best blood."

SIR GEORGE GREY will have different work on hand than picking up the legends of the Kaffirs, especially as his scheme has been barely tested, and not sufficiently so to give anything but doubt as to its efficiency. In MR. FOX's *Six Colonies of New-Zealand*, the idea and its working were reviewed, and the author came to the conclusion that they, whether viewed in a military or a colonizing aspect, proved costly failures, affording a most decided warning against the continuance of the experiment, or its renewal elsewhere." And MR. ADDERLEY, writing (1st inst.) to the London *Times*, in allusion to the present colonization speculations, exposes some of their fallacies based on New-Zealand experience. He says:

"GOVERNOR GREY, indeed, reported of this (February, 1850,) as of his other civilizing experiments, that it was progressing towards comfort. 'They have,' said he, 'three horses and 271 head of cattle among them.' But MR. FOX, (author of the *Six Colonies*,) ferreted out of blue-books that even these had been purchased for them by Government, which, in fact, supported these helpless and unfit colonists, and even housed them, for £37,843—at the rate of £87 per man—a fact significant of the sort of jobbing which makes a proposition of this sort very popular in a colony."

But even in canvassing the probable success of the plan, we are somewhat ahead of the question. We might have stopped at the initiatory step of colonization, and agree with those who think SIR GEORGE will not get his five thousand settlers to begin with.

The bonus offered for the restricted servitude of seven years is ridiculous: a cottage and one acre of land! Why, SIR GEORGE GREY must be dreaming, far away back in some distant era of the world, or possibly with the powerful though shadowy Divinities of the Polynesian Mythology.

In this day of emigration, adventure and fortune-hunting and making, and with the inducements afforded by America and Australia, we opine that few will ambition to live seven years of constant disturbance, turmoil and warfare with the Kaffirs, to purchase (if they live,) a cottage and *one* acre of land. Our dock laborers receive at least twenty-four English shillings a week. Our Western territories invite labor, and offer certain success. Our soldiers, after five years' service, have a grant of one hundred and sixty acres. These facts, together with such as the recent Australian excitements have given publication to, are well and widely known, and meet the desires of the human breast much more extensively than SIR GEORGE GREY's Utopia, even if it were minus the Kaffirs.

Know-Nothingism in South Carolina.

From the nature of the proceedings at two meetings recently held in Charleston, S. C., the particulars of which will be found on another page, Know-Nothingism does not seem *to promise a long life in, or to become one of* the permanent institutions of, that State. One of those meetings, which was composed entirely of the professed friends of the American Party, repudiated the distinctive characteristic of the Order, the Catholic test, and refused to be bound by the acts of the National Council, while the other meeting which was appropriately held in "Hibernian Hall," denounced the party in all its phases and *principles, as opposed to the doctrine of State* rights and the interests of the South. The *American Party, manifestly, has but a slender chance in the Palmetto State, for spread*ing, and we would advise SAM not to calculate too confidently on the support of that member of the confederacy in the coming contest for the Presidency. South Carolina does not consider the preservation of the Union the "paramount duty" of the States, but that is SAM's paramount idea, next to the exclusion of foreigners and Catholics from office.

Mexican Insurrections.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper some late and interesting intelligence from Mexico. *If the accounts we continue to receive from that curious Republic came* from any other country in the world, we should doubtless be justified in believing that the existing Government (whatever it might be,) was fast drifting into irretrievable ruin. But "Mexican affairs" have for so long a time been a synonyme for anarchy and confusion, and the news by one mail has so invariably been contradicted by the next, that we may safely question the efficacy of those bombastic manifestoes, proclamations, and pronunciamentoes, with which the insurrectionists have opened their new campaign.

According to the revolutionary programme, the objects of the movement lately set on foot in the Northern Departments are to depose SANTA ANNA and give liberty to an *oppressed people. If, however, we are to judge* of this by preceding movements of a similar nature, its promoters would seem to be actuated rather by a desire for power, for plunder, or, at best, for the gratification of a reckless spirit of adventure, than by honest, patriotic motives. If the leaders of the present insurrection were laboring with a single eye to their country's weal, they would deserve and should receive our warmest sympathies. But we have no proof that their intentions are patriotic; nor can we infer from their antecedents that they care much about the justice of their cause. As to their coadjutors—the filibusteros from this side of the Rio Grande—we can only regard them as a band of adventurers, acting on the principle that might makes right, whose chief exploits have been to rob conductas, attack defenceless villages and towns, and spread desolation and dismay among the wretched peasantry of Northern Mexico. The evils which the success of such a party would entail are frightful to contemplate; the Government it seeks to establish would be one of vile licentiousness, under which, neither the lives nor properties of citizens would be safe. It may be true that the downfall of SANTA ANNA would not be regretted by any one here. He has always been opposed to the interests and people of this country, and, as a man, his character and reputation have been severely and justly censured. But the Government he has endeavored to establish on a firm basis, is the only one suited to the exigency of the times and the disturbed state of the Republic, of which he has twice been chosen chief. To suppress the incessant depredations of the Indians, and the independent and arbitrary insurrections of party factions, required the strong arm of one ready to assume responsibility in any and every emergency. To obtain this and thereby secure, if possible, a permanent peace, the majority of the Mexican people have been willing (as may be seen by the result of more than one election,) to continue the Dictator in office, (for want, it may be, of an abler and better man,) and invest him with ample powers to act as he saw fit. Hence, the insurrection of ALVAREZ at the South, though in active operation for over two years, has proved utterly fruitless—the Pinto Chief and his adherents being yet entrenched within the mountain fastnesses of Guerrero, shut out from civilization, and cut off from all intercourse with the other States of the Republic. The insurrection of the North is more serious than that at the South ever was; and it has become more formidable still, since large bands of filibusteros from this side of the Rio Grande have joined its ranks. Though it does not appear that the Revolutionists are strong enough to depose SANTA ANNA and overturn his Government, it is nevertheless clear that the Dictator is unable to oppose them successfully at any distance from his capital. Their depredations will therefore for a time be carried on with impunity. What the result will be it is impossible to foresee. It would indeed seem as if the Republic of Mexico, through the exhausting strifes of its citizens, was doomed to fall in pieces, and become the prey of the first bold adventurer who, with men and means at his command, may seek to subjugate its soil.

Munificent Merchants.

We publish on another page a biographical sketch of Hon. ABBOT LAWRENCE, whose death occurred at his residence in Boston on Saturday morning. MR. LAWRENCE has long occupied a very prominent position in the public affairs of our country, and his private and public acts of munificence would alone have gained him distinction, even though he had not taken a prominent part in political affairs.

The men who have done most for the benefit of the public, in this country, by appropriations of money for benevolent objects, have been our merchants, who raised themselves from poverty, and not those who inherited their wealth. Boston has produced many men who have appropriated very liberal sums for the public good, whose examples have, doubtless, had the effect of stimulating others to similar acts of munificence. Among the most prominent of them are THOMAS HANDYSIDE PERKINS, JOHN A. SEWELL, GEORGE PEABODY, JOSHUA BATES and the LAWRENCES. These men were not all natives of Boston, but they were sons of Massachusetts, and their munificent gifts were bestowed to advance the interests of the capital of their native State. The gifts of none of these liberal merchants, however, approached the munificent endowments of ASTOR and COOPER of this City, and GIRARD of Philadelphia. But we look in vain among the native population of this State, the descendants of its earlier inhabitants, for any acts of public munificence like those of which the Bay State can show so many examples. Our large landed proprietors, with the exception of GERRIT SMITH, whose property has increased so largely in value by the enterprise and industry of others, have not manifested anything of that benevolent munificence which has distinguished our mercantile millionaries who have been the creators of their own fortunes. Our Knickerbockers, it must be confessed, have evinced a very decided disposition to keep their property in the hands of their own families.

We have rarely read a more touching expression of manly generosity, than the simple letter of AMOS LAWRENCE to his brother ABBOTT, congratulating him on hearing that he had given fifty thousand dollars to found a scientific school in Cambridge.

Cheap Bread—A Way to Obtain it.

The fall in the price of Flour, and the continued small size of Bakers' loaves, are questions now being earnestly discussed. We do not intend to enter deeply into the merits of the discussion, but aim merely to set forth a few facts which will enable our readers to form a clearer idea of the anomalous state of the matter in dispute, and to suggest a plan *whereby more bread can be had for the same* sums of money than by the purchase of bakers' loves, while these are made so unjustifiably small, in proportion to their cost.

The reduction in the value of flour within a month or thereabouts, has been very decided, brought about by the increased receipts from the interior, and the restriction of purchases within the limits of immediate wants. This reduction has enabled many bakers to secure stock on comparatively easy terms; but some of this class had previously laid in a supply at advanced figures, fearing that a greater scarcity and higher prices might be experienced than was the case when they made their purchases. Their apprehensions have not been realized; on the contrary, flour has been gradually becoming more abundant and less valuable.

These circumstances have been favorable to consumers, but the few bakers who had bought a supply of flour when the article was scarcer and dearer than at the present time, have been placed in an uncomfortable position by the change, and in order to avoid serious loss themselves, they have been making others shoulder their burdens. Not having entirely exhausted their costly stocks,—they have been striving to work them off, on the scale adopted when the materials were not available on such reasonable terms, thereby withholding from all who buy their bread whatever advantages they are entitled to, because of the increased plentiness and cheapness of flour.

This course is undoubtedly wrong, but is, in a degree, natural; and finding that complaints had not been made against such bakers as pursued it, for the reasons alleged,—the whole body, as a rule, followed suit. Thus a kind of union has been formed and sustained among them, to keep down the size and to keep up the price of their loaves. This game has been played long and successfully,—so that they have enjoyed most of the advantages arising out of the relative abundance and decreased value of flour, while their customers have not gained anything worth speaking of from this favorable change.

In order to blind the unfortunate victims of this sort of tacitly organized conspiracy,—most bakers have been urging the plea that the qualities of flour which they use have not become much plentier or cheaper, so far this season,—but that in common kinds alone have such alterations occurred. This is not the case. All grades of flour have increased in abundance and decreased in price,—the low and medium brands of course, participating more in these changes than the better qualities. It should be understood, however, that but few bakers use what are known as the better qualities of flour, and that those who do use them, employ them only in the manufacture of fancy bread,—but very little of which the majority of consumers ever taste.

Bakers generally purchase medium grades, such as good and fancy Western and Southern, and favorite to extra State, in all which the changes referred to have been very distinct. Such brands, bought within the period of increasing supplies and falling prices, have constituted the bulk of their working stock,—and the fact that they have lately been able to buy such a good deal lower than they could earlier in the year, ought to have induced them to allow their customers to at least derive some benefit from the change so beneficial to themselves. They, however, have been tempted to wrong those who buy their bread,—by purchasing flour at greatly reduced rates, and making no considerable enlargement in the size of their loaves,—thereby demonstrating the truth of the adage, "The more we have the more we covet."

This has now become a kind of habit with them, so that they cannot be persuaded to abandon it, unless by some arguments which will touch their purses. We would advise consumers of bakers' loaves to buy flour and make their own bread, as they can do very profitably for themselves, until they show the necessity of obedience to the laws of supply and demand, to a class ever prompt to submit and enforce submission to them, when they favor their own interests, but who are ever slow to acknowledge their legitimate influence when they promise to serve others.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New-York State Politics—Prospects of the Fusions.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1855.

The prospect of a Hard-Shell fusion with the Know-Nothings of New-York improves. There is nowhere else for the Hards to go but to the Hindoos, and no other haven for the K. N.'s than the bosom of the Hards. DICKINSON, BRONSON, CLINTON and BEARDSLEE, have been very cautious to say nothing against the Natives during the eighteen months that that agitation has been flagrant, while it is notorious that the bulk of the party went over to ULLMANN last Fall, leaving their *own appropriate candidate, Judge BRONSON, by* the wayside with a paltry division of 30,000 strag*glers, lame, blind and broken-winded camp followers* with whom Falstaff would have disdained to march through Coventry. The reason that the overtures for a fusion of Hards and Softs failed, was, that the Administration discovered that the cost would exceed the profits. The fusion of Whigs and Republicans being substantially arranged, the PIERCE managers very clearly discern that any initiative movement on their part must result in an ignominious defeat. It is interesting to listen to the varying cries of the factions. A few weeks ago the *Atlas* and its satellites were singing "Fusion" in full chorus; the tune is now changed to "Confusion to all Fusions,"—and the Executive war upon the K. N.'s, which was suspended during the negotiations, is resumed with unexampled virulence.

The Administration and the Softs being out of the field, the probable strength of this new coalition becomes a matter of some interest. The entire vote in the State last Fall was 476,000, or in that neighborhood, divided as follows:

Regular Whig vote on Governor	160,000
Democratic vote on Governor	150,000
Know Nothing vote on Governor	122,000
Hard-Shell vote on Governor	33,000
United K. N. and Hardshell vote	155,000

During the intervening nine months the Hard-Shell rebellion has been so nearly crushed out, that it retains little hold upon the minds of the insurgents. And the Know-Nothings, who, up to the period of the State election last November, had been steadily gaining strength, and appeared to be on the high road to political control, are now admitted to have then reached their culminating point, and to have been since declining in influence and power. In addition to which, the Order in New-York has been since formally sold and conveyed to the South, and is now nothing more than an exotic of forced and sickly growth. It has no claim to popular sympathies, and it is difficult to perceive where, out of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, it is to obtain any votes. Indeed the Philadelphia jugglery effectually divorced the Order from its best supporters. How is it possible for WHEELER, Judge OLIVER, PECK and MAURICE to acknowledge connection with a faction which, while affecting to evade, did, to all intents and purposes, endorse and adopt the infamy of violating the Missouri Compromise?

There is no question that a vast majority of native born citizens sanction the principle that our laws should be made and administered and the country governed by native Americans; but when the movement for carrying this great principle into effect fell into such hands as those of LEVIN, SAMMONS and BARKER, its failure was certain. For the present the contest is suspended. No repeal and no modification of the naturalization laws can be hoped for. The evils, however, which the American party denounce, are every year becoming more serious, and in due time the needed measures of reform will be taken in hand by the statesmen of the country, and the right of citizenship will be limited to natives. In the meantime we have nothing to do but to wait upon events.

If these views are correct, it is manifest that the Know-Nothing vote in New-York at the ensuing election will be only nominal. The party is reduced to a faction. Most of the Hard-Shells who last year voted with it will return to the regular Administration or Soft-Shell standard, and the mass of the Whigs who took service under strange leaders will follow the Republican Fusion banners. The most liberal estimate cannot assign to the K. N. and Hard-Shell coalition more than from 75,000 to 100,000 voters. From these premises it results that a "Republican" victory, by a very great majority, is placed beyond any probable contingency.

GOV. HUNT's letter is not a very singular production. There are always very marked exceptions to great national movements. The son of FRANKLIN could have taken a distinguished part as a friend of the American Revolution, but he thought it his duty to adhere to the cause of his country's and his father's enemies. GOV. HUTCHINSON of Massachusetts, a most excellent, honest, and upright man, would have been a very important accession to the party of Independence, but he choose the British side. No true friend of the United Colonies hesitated because these gentlemen wavered and turned back. We may admit the sincerity of GOV. HUNT, and yet not regret that he will be swamped in the tide which he seeks to stem with a gray goosequill. He wishes the North to postpone action until we have made another appeal to the South. What appeals and how many of them does he desire? Has the South shown any disposition to restore the Missouri Compromise? Has the South anywhere or in any manner condemned the tumults and outrages in Kansas? Does MR. HUNT expect to delude anybody with the suggestion that the South means to right the wrongs which she has herself inflicted upon the North since the "finality" of 1850? Is it possible that he can deceive himself with any such idea? As I know his intelligence and ability, I do not believe that he has the slightest confidence that the South means to respect the obligations imposed upon her by past compromises, or to restore that which she last violated, or to desist from agitation upon Slavery.

The Federal Court for Kansas Territory have decided in favor of ATCHISON's Legislature and against REEDER on the question of the seat of Government. Of course it has. It was sent to Kansas to coöperate with ATCHISON in all things. In the same spirit this same Court decided the question of Slavery before setting foot in the Territory, for the two Judges from Slave States took slaves with them and now hold them. But the assurance of the Legislature in procuring this opinion and of the Court in giving it, may be estimated from the facts that one of the three Judges, JOHNSON from Ohio, refused to entertain the question, and another, ELMORE had been dismissed for land speculations. REEDER was suspended nearly a month before he was removed, in order that he might not interfere with the Legislative mob, but ELMORE was permitted to act for the purpose of ratifying its proceedings after dismissal.

It is asserted that DR. MORTON's claim founded on the ether discovery, is now under investigation in one of the Departments with a view to its payment out of the Contingent fund. The story seems improbable, but I observe that the Committee on TUCKERMAN's defalcation report that $50,000 of it may be recovered out of the indemnity expected to be allowed to MORTON. This sum was advanced by TUCKERMAN for lobbying purposes.

AQUIDAY.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPOSTORS—BEWARE OF THEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: There are persons traveling in various parts of the country, imposing on the sick, by representing themselves to be connected with me or my office in medical practice, some pretending to be my sons, or my pupils, or bearing my name, others even attempting to personate myself. To guard the public against these impostors, I wish to say that I am myself always at home, and that there is no person, traveling or located, in any manner connected with me in practice, or who has any right to hail from my office or refer to me. I have no sons absent from me, and I never had a pupil, excepting Dr. Calvin M. Fitch, now in Chicago, who, however was never associated with me in practice, has now no professional connection with me, and has no office at No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

S. S. FITCH A. M. M. D.,
AUG. 15, 1855. No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA.—PERSONS suffering from either of these diseases should apply immediately for ROSENBOUGH's ORIENTAL BITTERS, the only medicine now before the public that will afford a cure without poisoning those who take it. This medicine is no catch-penny affair, but a genuine remedy that will cure 99 cases out of every 100, where directions are followed. The money will be refunded in all cases where it fails. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by the Agent F. S. STREET, No. 22 Beekman-st. For particulars, call and get circular, or see an advertisement in the *New-York Dispatch*.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, New York, and by all respectable druggists.

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS MAY ALL ENSURE their health the coming season, by using the new ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. It prevents or removes all traces of disease. Dr. CHILTON's certificate accompanies each bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. [illegible] Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS and druggists generally.

HECKERS' FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels. In disordered bowels, even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO., Croton Mills, 201 Cherry-st.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON AND HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are now opening and offer for sale their Fall stock of rich and elegant Carpeting at great bargains, for cash.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

In the fire of the 3d instant, which consumed the brick building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed, on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there, except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the backs of one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat. C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 6, 1855.

I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.

AUG. 6, 1855. J. T. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.

A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE HIGHEST praise from the most competent judges. The Editors of the *Scientific American*, who possess unequaled advantages for knowing everything useful in the way of new inventions in their paper of Aug. 11, in their weekly list of patent claims, in a note appended to a claim of I. M. SINGER for another improvement, remark as follows: "Mr. SINGER has become a Nestor in the discovery of Sewing Machine Improvements. Hardly a week passes without the issue of one or more new patents for his inventions. His Sewing Machines have been greatly improved within the past year, until now they are in the highest degree perfect. Himself and partner have already made large fortunes from the sale of these Machines, and their business is rapidly increasing. We are glad of it. No one man has done so much toward the introduction of these great labor-saving machines as ISAAC M. SINGER. He ought to be well rewarded."

To such an encomium from such a quarter we desire to add nothing, except that our Machines are exhibited and sold at our offices in New-York, Boston, Newark, Gloversville, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and New-Orleans.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

FALL DRY GOODS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL offer on MONDAY, Aug. 20, a large lot of rich plaid and plain Dress Silks at 5s.; superior fine Black Bombazines at $1; Ladies' best Kid Gloves at 4s.; fine French Broadcloths at $1 75; rich Delaines all wool at 4s.; Lace Curtains and Drapery Muslins at one-half their usual prices. Fine French Merinoes from 6s. to 10s. Also, Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, and a large stock of Embroideries at 30 per cent. under their real value. Black Silks at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—GREAT IMPROVEMENT JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion to the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing, made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received, per late arrivals, several large invoices of elegant Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY, (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES ONLY $25—NEW IN style and very beautiful, will be opened this morning by BEEKMAN & CO., No. 63 Canal-st., corner Mercer-st., a case of the above elegant Robe Dresses; and as the quantity is limited, ladies will find it to their advantage to call early.

GIFTS, AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED, AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR sewing machines, should not fail to examine NICHOLS & CO.'S machines, with their late improvements for stitching the finest or coarsest material, with or without a waxed thread, either in flat or cylindrical form.

J. B. NICHOLS & CO., No. 421 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of [illegible] years experience, as well as his BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—[illegible] well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 129 Chambers-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

SCALES AND SAFES.

[illegible]

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

[illegible]

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

[illegible]

HOUSES, &C., WANTED

[illegible]

TO LET.

[illegible]

BOUNTY LANDS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES

[illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS.

[illegible]

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON'S CASE.

[illegible]

PETITION OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

From the Post.

On Monday morning, the 13th of August, at 10 o'clock, in the ... Court House of the quiet town of Bedford, down among the Alleghanies, the petition of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON for a writ of habeas corpus, was presented to five of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, there convened at General Term, by EDWARD HOPPER, Esq., and C. GILPIN, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia. The Court did not at once grant the writ, but instructed the counsel for Mr. WILLIAMSON that they would hear argument upon the subject on Thursday, the 16th inst.

In accordance with this announcement the counsel for Mr. WILLIAMSON appeared before the Court [illegible]

The [illegible] was, by the necessity of the thing, [illegible]. The Court was held by Chief Justice LEWIS and Justices THOMPSON, BLACK, LOWRIE and KNOX, and argument was presented by CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., formerly Mayor of Philadelphia, and Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH for Petitioner—EDWARD HOPPER, Esq., of Philadelphia, assisting.

PETITION OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:

The petition of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON respectfully sheweth: That your petitioner is a citizen of Pennsylvania, and a resident of Philadelphia; that he is a member of "The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and for the Relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in Bondage, and for Improving the Condition of the African Race," incorporated by Act of Assembly, passed the 8th day of December, A. D. 1789, of which BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was the first President, and that he is Secretary of the Acting Committee of said Society.

That on Wednesday, the 18th day of July last past, your petitioner was informed that certain negroes, held as slaves, were then at Bloodgood's Hotel in the city of Philadelphia, having been brought by their master into the State of Pennsylvania, with the intention of passing through to other parts. Believing that the persons thus held as slaves were entitled to their freedom by reason of their having been so brought by their master voluntarily into the State of Pennsylvania, the petitioner, in the performance of the official duty imposed upon him by the [illegible] of the said Society, went to Bloodgood's Hotel for the purpose of apprising the alleged slaves that they were free, and finding that they, with their master, had left said hotel, and gone on board the steamboat at the New-York line, then lying near Walnut-street wharf, your petitioner went on board the same, found the party, consisting of a woman named JANE, about 35 years of age, and her two sons, DANIEL, aged about 12, and ISAIAH, aged about 7, and in presence of the master, informed the said JANE that she was free by the laws of Pennsylvania; upon which she expressed her desire to have her freedom, and finally, with her children, left the boat of her own free will and accord, and without any coercion or compulsion of any kind, and having seen her in possession of her liberty with her children, your petitioner returned to his place of business, and has never since seen the said JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH, or either of them; nor does he know where they are, nor has he had any connection of any kind with the subject.

[illegible] used no violence whatever except [illegible] Col. WHEELER, their former master, when he attempted by force to prevent the said JANE from leaving the boat. Some half dozen negroes, employed, as your petitioner is informed, as porters and otherwise, at the wharf and in the immediate neighborhood, of their own accord and without any invitation of the petitioner, but probably observing or understanding the state of affairs, followed the petitioner when he went on board the boat. An allegation has been made that they were guilty of violence and disorder in the transaction; your petitioner observed no acts of violence committed by them, nor any other disorder than the natural expression of some feeling at the attempt of Col. WHEELER to detain the woman by force; that there was not any violence or disorder amounting to a breach of the peace is also fairly to be inferred from the fact that two Police officers were present, who were subsequently examined as witnesses, and stated that they did not see anything requiring or justifying their interference to preserve the peace. And your petitioner desires to state explicitly that he had no previous or subsequent connection of any kind with them or with their conduct, and considers that he is not in any way responsible therefor. Your petitioner gave to Col. WHEELER at the time his name and address, with the assurance that he would be responsible if he had injured any right which he had; fully believing at the time, as he does still believe, that he had committed no injury whatever to any right of Col. WHEELER.

On the night of the same day your petitioner was obliged to leave the city to attend an election of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company at Harrisburg, and returned to Philadelphia on Friday, the 20th of July, between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M. Upon his return, an alias writ of habeas corpus was handed to him, issued from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, upon the petition of the said JOHN H. WHEELER, commanding him that the bodies of the said JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH he should have before Hon. JOHN K. KANE, Judge of the said District Court, forthwith. To the said writ your petitioner the same day, viz., the 20th day of July last past, made return, that the said JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH, or by whatever name they may be called, nor either of them, were not then, nor at the time of issuing said writ, or the original writ, or at any other time, in the custody, power, or possession of, nor confined nor restrained of their liberty by your petitioner, therefore he could not have the bodies of the said JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH before the said Judge, as by the said writ he was commanded.

Whereupon and afterwards, to wit, on the 27th day of July aforesaid, it was ordered and adjudged by the Court that your petitioner be committed to the custody of the Marshal, without bail or mainprise, as for a contempt in refusing to make return to a writ of habeas corpus theretofore issued against him at the instance of Mr. JOHN H. WHEELER; all which appears by the record and proceedings in the said case which your petitioner begs leave to produce, and a copy of an exemplification of which is annexed to this petition. Thereupon, on the same day a warrant was issued commanding that the Marshal of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, forthwith take into custody the body of your petitioner for a contempt of the Honorable the Judge of the said District Court, in refusing to answer to the said writ of habeas corpus, theretofore awarded against him, the said petitioner, at the relation of Mr. JOHN H. WHEELER, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and also a warrant, by and from the Marshal of the United States, to the keeper of the Moyamensing Prison, a copy of which is also hereto annexed; under which warrants your petitioner was committed to the said prison, and is now there detained, without bail or mainprise.

Notwithstanding the record is silent on the subject, your petitioner thinks it proper to state that, on the return of the writ of habeas corpus, the Judge allowed the relator to traverse the said return by parol, under which permission the relator gave his own testimony, in which he stated that he held the said JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH as slaves, under the law of Virginia, and had voluntarily brought them with him, by railroad, from the City of Baltimore to the City of Philadelphia where he had been accidentally detained at Bloodgood's Hotel about three hours; and certain other witnesses were examined; from the testimony thus given, though not at all warranted by it or by the facts, the said judge decided that your petitioner had been concerned in a forcible abduction of said JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH, against their will and consent, upon the deck of the said steamboat, but admitting that your petitioner took no personally active part in such supposed abduction after he had left the deck.

The hearing took place on the morning of Friday, the 20th of July, at 10 o'clock, your petitioner having had the first knowledge of the existence of any writ of habeas corpus between 1 and 2 o'clock on the same morning. Under these circumstances, before the said testimony was gone into, and afterwards, the counsel of your petitioner asked for time, until the next morning, for consultation and preparation for the argument of the questions which might arise in the case, which applications were refused by the Court, and the hearing went on, and closed on the same morning between 11 and 1 o'clock.

On Tuesday, the 31st July, 1855, your petitioner presented to the honorable Chief Justice of this Court a petition for a habeas corpus, which was refused.

Inasmuch as your petitioner is thus deprived of his liberty for an indefinite time, and possibly for his life, as he believes, illegally; inasmuch as he is a native citizen of Pennsylvania, and claims that he has a right to the protection of the Commonwealth, and to have recourse to her Courts for enlargement and redress; he begs leave respectfully to state some of the grounds on which he conceives that he is entitled to the relief which he now prays.

Whatever may be the view of the Court as to the probability of his discharge on a hearing, your petitioner respectfully represents that he is clearly entitled to have a writ of habeas corpus granted, and to be thereupon brought before the Court. Upon this subject the Pennsylvania habeas corpus act is imperative. Indeed, as the question of the sufficiency of the cause of his detention directly concerns his personal liberty, any law which should fail to secure to him the right of being personally present at its argument and decision, would be frightfully inconsistent with the principles of the common law, the provisions of our bill of rights, and the very basis of our Government.

It is believed that no case prior to that of your petitioner, is reported in Pennsylvania, of a refusal of this writ to a party restrained of his liberty, except the case of ex parte LAWRENCE, 5 Binn., 304, in which it was decided that it was not obligatory on the Court to issue a second writ of habeas corpus where the case had been already heard on the same evidence upon a first writ of habeas corpus granted by another Court of the petitioner's own selection;—in other words, that the statutory right to the writ was exhausted by the impetration and hearing of the first writ, and that the granting of a second writ was at the discretion of the Court. This case, therefore, appears to confirm strongly the position of your petitioner that he is absolutely entitled at law to the writ for which he now prays.

On the hearing there will be endeavored to be established on behalf of your petitioner, on abundant grounds of reason and authority, the following propositions, viz.:

1. That it is the right and duty of the Courts, and especially of the Supreme Court of this commonwealth, to relieve any citizen of the same from illegal imprisonment.

2. That imprisonment under an order of a Court or Judge not having jurisdiction over the subject matter, and whose order is therefore void, is an illegal imprisonment.

3. That the party subjected to such imprisonment has a right to be relieved from it on habeas corpus, whether he did or did not make the objection of the want of jurisdiction before the Court or Judge inflicting such imprisonment; and that if he did not make the objection, it is immaterial whether he were prevented from making it by ignorance of the law, or by the want of extraordinary presence of mind, or by whatever other cause.

4. That the Courts and Judges of the United States are Courts and Judges of limited jurisdiction, created by a Government of enumerated powers, and in proceedings before them the records must show the case to be within their jurisdiction, otherwise they can have none.

5. That if the record of any proceeding before them show affirmatively that the case was clearly without their jurisdiction, there can be no presumption of fact be raised against such record for the purpose of validating their jurisdiction.

6. That no writ of habeas corpus can be issued to produce the body of a person not in custody under legal process, unless it be issued in behalf and with the consent of said person.

7. That at common law the return to a writ of habeas corpus, if it be an unevasive, full and complete, is conclusive, and cannot be traversed.

8. That a person held as a slave under the law of one State, and voluntarily carried by his owner for any purpose into another State, is not a fugitive from labor or service within the true intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States, but is subject to the laws of the State into which he has been thus carried; and that by the law of Pennsylvania a slave so brought into this State, whether for the purpose of passing through the same or otherwise, is free.

9. That the District Court of the United States has no jurisdiction whatever over the question of freedom or slavery of such person, or of an alleged abduction of him, nor any jurisdiction to award a writ of habeas corpus commanding an alleged abductor, or any citizen by whom he may be assumed to be detained, to produce him.

10. That in case of a fugitive from service or labor from another State, the District Court of the United States has jurisdiction to issue a warrant for the apprehension of such fugitive, and in case he be rescued and abducted from his claimant, to proceed by indictment and trial by jury, against such abductor, and on conviction to punish him by limited fine and imprisonment; but even in the case of a fugitive slave, said court nor the judge thereof, has no jurisdiction to issue a writ of habeas corpus, commanding the alleged abductor to produce such fugitive, or to enforce a return to such writ, or allow a traverse of the return thereof if made, or upon such traverse in effect convict the respondent, without indictment or trial by jury of such abduction, and thereupon punish him therefore by unlimited imprisonment in the name of a commitment as for a contempt in refusing to return such writ of habeas corpus.

11. That generally it is true that one court will not go behind a commitment by another court for contempt; but that this only where the committing court has jurisdiction of the subject matter; and your petitioner submits that when the circumstances of the supposed contempt are set forth upon the record of commitment, and it further appears thereupon that the whole proceedings were coram non judice, and that for that and other reasons the commitment was arbitrary, illegal and void,—it is the right and duty of a court of competent jurisdiction by writ of habeas corpus to relieve a citizen from imprisonment under such void commitment.

12. That neither the District Court of the United States nor the Judge thereof had any shadow or color of jurisdiction to award the writ of habeas corpus directed to your petitioner, commanding him to produce the bodies of JANE, DANIEL and ISAIAH, and that such writ was void: that your petitioner was in no wise bound to make return thereto; that the return which he did make thereto was unevasive, full and complete, and was conclusive and not traversable; that the commitment of your petitioner as for a contempt in refusing to return said writ is as arbitrary, illegal, and utterly null and void; that the whole proceedings, including the commitment for contempt, were absolutely *coram non judice*.

13. That in such oppression of one of her citizens, a subordinate Judge of the United States has usurped upon the authority, violated the peace, and derogated from the sovereign dignity of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that all are hurt in the person of your petitioner, and that he is justified in looking with confidence to the authorities of his native State to vindicate her rights, by restoring his liberty.

To be relieved, therefore, from the imprisonment aforesaid, your petitioner now applies, praying that a writ of habeas corpus may be issued according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, directed to CHARLES HORTZ, the said keeper of said prison, commanding him to bring before your honorable Court the body of your petitioner, to do and abide such order as your honorable Court may direct.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.,
PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

MOYAMENSING PRISON, Aug. 9, 1855.

This motion was entirely free from the *eclat* ordinarily attending cases involving personal interests so vital in character, especially when argued by counsel of such distinguished ability, before a bench comprising the greater portion of the judicial learning of the State.

By 10 o'clock the court-room was filled by a company of ladies and gentlemen, consisting mostly of those who were guests at the "Springs," and who were attracted by the fame of the counsel or by the importance of the issue. The motion having been called, CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., arose and opened the argument. He arose, he said, "to prepare the way for one who, coming after him, should be preferred before him, and he also arose impressed with a deep sense of responsibility, and in the extraordinary and unusual situation of a counsel presenting argument to a court to induce them to grant that thing to a man accused of no crime, which the merest pickpocket might have for the asking, he referred to the writ of *habeas corpus*." "The difficulty experienced in obtaining this writ for Mr. WILLIAMSON," he said, "was in singular contrast with the case with which Colonel WHEELER had obtained the writ for which he had applied, though in this case the writ was '*In favorem libertatis*,' and in that instance the federal court had been prompt to convert it into a writ '*In favorem servitudinis*.'"

The counsel then proceeded to review the cases of those who had been committed for contempt, and which had been cited by Chief Justice LEWIS in support of his position, when denying the former application of Mr. WILLIAMSON for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The counsel contended that none of these cases could be taken as precedents in the present instance, as none of them were analagous, inasmuch as in all of them, jurisdiction over the matter in question was confessed in the committing court, a thing which was denied in this case. The learned gentleman proceeded to point out the importance of these differences at considerable length. He had looked, he said, in vain for any law vesting judges of the United States Courts with power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* in such cases as the present; and he contended that if the United States had no jurisdiction of the case, then its proceedings were mere nullities.

The counsel then cited cases brought *coram non judice*, which had been declared void, and further argued that if the United States Court had committed a citizen of Pennsylvania to prison, in a case in which it had no jurisdiction, then the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania could and should lay aside all scruples, on the score of judicial courtesy, and interfere to discharge the prisoner.

Chief Justice LEWIS here interrupted the counsel, saying that there was no doubt upon this point, that it was unnecessary to go further into the argument of it, as the Court were of opinion that where it clearly appeared upon the face of the record that the Federal Court had no jurisdiction, the State would have a right to discharge the prisoner.

The counsel replied that he was glad to hear that opinion from the lips of the Court, as he had supposed that his Honor had thought otherwise, that it left him but *one* other point to argue to the Court, which was the lack of jurisdiction of the United States Court in this matter. The learned counsel continued to speak to this point, citing many authorities to sustain his position, and occupying about an hour in the delivery of an argument replete with learning and sound reasoning. On its conclusion, Mr. MEREDITH arose to address the Court. The Chief Justice announced to him that the one hour rule would be suspended in the present instance, and that the counsel might occupy such time as he desired. Mr. MEREDITH replied that he had no doubt that indulgence as to time would be extended to him by the Court, both from the extraordinary nature of the present motion, and of the interests involved in the decision which their Honors should give upon the subject.

He was there, he said, not merely as counsel for the prisoner, but in behalf also of the State of Pennsylvania, the liberties of whose subjects had been so grossly violated in the imprisonment of Mr. WILLIAMSON.

The learned counsel then prefaced his arguments by saying that he appeared before the Court asking a writ of *habeas corpus* under the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, of 1785, which *imperatively demands* the issuing of the writ; and with all respect for the Court which he addressed, he entered his protest at the threshold of the proceedings against being compelled, upon a motion for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to present these arguments to the consideration of the Court, which should properly be presented upon the return of the writ, and upon the question as to what ought to be the decision upon such writ.

He therefore protested against this case being taken as a precedent in that point of view. The learned counsel then proceeded to urge upon the attention of the Court the following arguments, adhering throughout to the line of argument laid down in the able petition which we herewith lay before our readers. In reporting Mr. MEREDITH's remarks we have endeavored to preserve the spirit of the thought, though conscious of having lost a great portion of the felicity of the language. "If your honors please," said the counsel, "there are some principles never to be denied, and among them, and above them all, is this: That the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has power to inquire into the cause of the committal of any one imprisoned within her borders, and it is the duty of your honors and of this Court to protect the property and liberty of the citizens of this State. What is the case into the circumstances of which you are now called to examine?

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON is in prison; and he is in prison by the commitment of a Court possessing no jurisdiction whatever, sufficient to authorize such action. The question which came before the Court upon the occasion of his commitment was one relating to the *status* of persons actually within the State of Pennsylvania, and brought here voluntarily.

And here I would say that a certain monstrous doctrine seems to have obtained somewhat among us, which has sprung up within a few months, which is gaining ground, and which has been fostered by the recent decision of Judge KANE, and that doctrine is in regard to a certain class of persons who are held to labor by others in other of our States, and it is to the effect that those persons claiming ownership over them have the same rights over them when brought into this State voluntarily that they possess in the State from whence they come. How so singular and so pernicious a doctrine first obtained, or from whence it came, I cannot tell, nor do I know upon what ground it is based; but this I know, Sir, that it is high time that the growth of so startling an error was checked.

Now, your honor, every man who comes within the State of Pennsylvania, is entitled *only* to the rights of citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and I venture to say, sir, that the right to hold slaves is not among them. The *status* of a person is decided by the law of the State in which he is. This point has been decided again and again, both in this country, in France and in England; and the Constitution of the United States gives the federal courts no right whatever to interfere between the domestic relations of individuals—by relations I mean reciprocal rights and obligations.

If it were otherwise, sir, no man could know where he stood or by what law he was governed. Is the citizen of South Carolina, of Georgia, and Alabama, to bring the laws of those States with him when he comes among us? And when we go to South Carolina, or to Georgia, are we to carry with us the laws of Pennsylvania? Such a state of things would breed unutterable confusion. For instance, in England there exists a statute (and I ask the pardon of the ladies for referring to it) which gives to the husband the right to inflict personal chastisement upon his wife.

Now, your Honor, suppose a man and his wife lawfully joined in matrimony in England to come among us, does the husband bring with him a right to chastise his wife? Again, in France, children do not become of age until they arrive at that of twenty-five. Suppose a youth to have been bound to an apprenticeship in France; during the period of his minority his master brings him to this country voluntarily, I ask you, Sir, if that apprentice can be held to service among us after he arrives at the age of twenty one years? The answer is not difficult, and the same rule applies to the case of Slaves brought voluntarily from other States brought by their masters into this.

This being so, and there being no plausible ground for pretending that the Federal Court had any authority whatever to act in the matter, let us look for a moment at the power which it has usurped and the wrongs which it has done. It has caused a man to be brought before it, and, with scarcely a shadow of a hearing, has caused him to be thrown into prison without bail or mainprize.

Show me that the United States Government is to undertake to sap the foundations of your institutions in this manner—to issue unwarranted process, and to commit for a contempt of process so issued, and finally to try issues of fact in that summary manner, and I assure you that the last chapter of your State's history is written and the book closed, and it is fully time that it should be. But I trust that that time has not yet come, and that the decision of your Honors in this case will avert the hour.

Your Honor has said this morning that if the United States Court had no jurisdiction you would grant the writ.

Now the United States Supreme Court cannot review this case upon a writ of error. No appeal lies to the United States Circuit Court, and who are we to appeal to but to this tribunal. Mr. WILLIAMSON is surely not to be permitted to lie in prison for life because, through ignorance or from lack of presence of mind, he did not object to this want of jurisdiction upon the return of the *habeas corpus*. Mr. WILLIAMSON was hustled into prison in a most summary manner. He knew nothing of the writ until about 2 o'clock in the morning, and at 10 was brought before the United States Judge.

Is he to suffer for life because in that brief period of time he did not think to object to the court's jurisdiction.

Finally, your Honors, the point I stake is this, that this Court must take the record as it finds it—there appears upon that record a full and complete return to the writ, and on that ground we are entitled to the writ for which we ask.

Let us suppose that these negroes had been fugitives from service. Even that would not have given jurisdiction to the United States Court.—The fugitive slave law provides that if a man assists in rescuing a slave from his master, he shall be indicted in the District Court of the United States, and *tried by a jury*, and if found guilty he is to be punished by imprisonment for a limited and fixed period. It does not provide that the man is to be brought before a judge of the District Court by service on him of a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be tried summarily and imprisoned for life, at the mercy of that judge.

Therefore, upon these grounds and for these reasons, we ask of your Honors that a writ of *habeas corpus* be granted as prayed for in the petition of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, presented on Monday last to this Court. And as that time is near at hand when the deepest feeling of a man's nature prompt a desire in him to be with his family, and when that family most need the presence and assistance of their head, I trust (without presuming, however, to dictate to this honorable Court,) that your Honors will give a speedy decision in this matter, and that on the granting of the writ, your Honors will name an early day for its return, and for hearing argument upon what shall be done with it.

Mr. MEREDITH resumed his seat, having held the undivided and profound attention of his large audience and of the Court for a little more than an hour. No mere report of his speech can convey to the reader any impression of the fervor of his manner or the graces of oratory which accompanied its delivery. At its conclusion the Court adjourned for the term without announcing any probable period for the delivery of an opinion on the motion.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Death Penalty—New Homestead Law.

Reported for the Missouri Democrat.

KANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SHAWNEE MISSION, Friday, Aug 10, 1855.

Mr. ANDERSON, from a Committee to whom was referred an act concerning decoying slaves from their masters, returned a substitute for it, which was read. It is a very Dracoish law. Death is the penalty for almost every offence enumerated.

Mr. WILKINSON preferred the original law. This law could never be carried out. If passed, it would lead to a series of suits, all of which would end in wind. You could not carry out a law like that in South Carolina, far less in Kansas. It was well enough to punish acts, but to punish words—inuendoes—by two years' imprisonment, he thought was absurd.

Mr. ANDERSON said, this bill contained all the features of the original act. As for the objections, he thought they would carry no weight with them, so he need not reply to them.

An Act to exempt Homesteads and certain other property from execution.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as follows, viz.:

SECTION 1. Each head of a family shall be entitled to hold exempt from sale or execution, or other process, except for taxes, one hundred and sixty acres of land, not included in the limits of any town or city, or a house and lot in any town or city: *Provided*, That such person, or his or her family, shall reside on such land or lot, [and that the same shall not be worth more than the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.]

SEC. 2. In addition to the property exempted by the preceding section, each head of a family shall be entitled to hold any personal property, rights in action, debts, or wages of the value of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the officer having execution, or other process against the property of any head of a family, to notify such person, if present, of his or her right to hold the property exempted under the first section of this act, and to select and hold the property exempted by the second section of this act before any sale of such property shall be made. If such person be not present, the officer shall notify the wife, if there be one, or, if there be no wife present, then the eldest child over the age of fourteen years who may be present, of the exemptions herein created, and such wife or child shall then be entitled to select and hold the property exempt from sale.

SEC. 4. The persons herein authorized shall immediately proceed to select the property exempted by the second section of this act, and when such selection is made, or if there be no person present to make the selection, the officer shall cause the property levied on, (whether) exempted by (the first or) second section of this act, to be appraised by three disinterested householders of the vicinage; and if the property be not appraised to and sold for more than the value of such property as herein above exempted, it shall not be sold. If appraised to more than such amount, the sum of $1,500, (fifteen hundred dollars) and if the property sold be land or town or city lots, or if other property, the sum of five hundred dollars, shall be respectively paid over to the party claiming the property; (the balance shall be applied to the satisfaction of the execution or other process. If no person be present to receive the money, the amount herein required to be paid over on demand to the person who, if present, would have been entitled to receive the money.)

SEC. 5. The wearing apparel *and working tools* of every person, and of every member of his or her family, shall be exempt from execution or sale for any cause whatever.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Several amendments were rejected.

Mr ANDERSON moved that the bill be amended by striking out those passages we have inserted within brackets, and by adding the phrase we have distinguished by italics in the 5th section.

The amendments agreed to.

Mr. Marshall presented a communication to the House as follows:

LETTER FROM JUDGE LECOMPTE.

SHAWNEE MISSION SCHOOL, Sunday, Aug. 10.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I feel it to be due to myself to acknowledge in this mode the high compliment which has been paid to me by the designation for the permanent seat of government of the place named after my name.

I am not vain enough to suppose that to compliment me has been the sole motive of your action; but am well assured that, while it may have been in part so intended, you have had the higher reason of its own adaptation to its purpose to govern you.

Nevertheless I cannot but feel highly honored, more highly than by any appointment to judicial position amongst you, by this vote of your honorable body in connexion with the other branch of the Legislative Assembly.

May I ask, as a feeble acknowledgment of the honor done me, that the gentlemen of the House of Representatives, with its officers, will partake with me of a collation at some early day, which will be duly designated.

Meanwhile I am, with profound respect, your obedient servant, LAW. D. LECOMPTE.

Mr. ANDERSON moved that the invitation be accepted, which was seconded by about a dozen, all speaking at once.

A Committee was appointed to wait on Judge LECOMPTE to inform him that the solons of Kansas didn't care if they eat with him and drink too.

The House then went to dinner, highly satisfied with the Judge and themselves.

Subjoined is a correct transcript of the celebrated Negro bill; which, in the utter disregard which it shows of the natural rights of free speech and thought, is only paralleled by one thing in all past history, and that is the "Massachusetts Personal Liberty bill." Read it:

An Act to Punish Offences against Slave Property.

SECTION 1. Every person, bond or free, convicted of raising a rebellion of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, shall suffer *death*.

SEC. 2. Every free person who shall aid in any rebellion of slaves, &c., or do any overt act in furtherance thereof, shall suffer *death*.

SEC. 3. If any free person shall by speaking, writing or printing, advise, induce, &c., any slaves to rebel, conspire against or murder any citizen of Kansas, or shall import or aid in importing such documents, he shall suffer *death*.

SEC. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy or carry out of Kansas any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall suffer *death*, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than *ten* years.

SEC. 5. If any person *assist* in enticing, &c., (as above)—shall suffer *death*, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 6. If any person shall entice or carry away out of any State or territory of the U. S., any slave * * and shall bring such slave into this territory, &c., * * he shall suffer *death*, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 7. If any person shall entice any slave to escape from the service of his master or owner * * or shall aid any slave in escaping * * he shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five years.

SEC. 8. If any person in this territory shall aid or harbor any escaped slave from another State * * such person shall be punished in like manner as if such slave had escaped from his master in this territory.

SEC. 9. If any person shall resist any officer while attempting to arrest any slave that may have escaped * * or shall rescue such slave, or aid such slave to escape from the office—the person so offending shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than two years.

SEC. 10. If any marshal, sheriff or constable, or the deputy of any such officer, shall, when required, refuse to aid or assist in the arrest or capture of any slave that may have escaped, such officers shall be fined not less than $100, or more than $500.

SEC. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publish or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, &c., containing any statements, doctrines, &c., calculated to produce a disaffection among the slaves of the Territory, he shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for no less than five years.

☞ SEC. 12. If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain *that persons have not the right to hold slaves* in the Territory, or shall introduce into Kansas, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into the Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular, containing any denial of the rights of persons to hold slaves in this territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than two years.

SEC. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves * * * * shall sit as a Juror on the trial of any prosecution of any violation of any of the sections of this act.

Act to be in force after September 15, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I have entirely forgotten to mention Mr. President SHANNON's *début* before the people at Westport, Mo. LECOMPTE and ELMORE's opinion has occupied so much of my time that I had not leisure enough left to say a word about anything else. Well, Mr. President SHANNON, with his rich Irish brogue, and Mr. DAVY ATCHISON, with his usual skinful of whisky, have appeared *in propria personae* before the inhabitants of Westport. The political priest delivered a long and dreary rehash of the thousand times adduced arguments which were originally intended to prove that Slavery is a divine, profitable and advantageous institution. Any one familiar with the history of the Slavery controversy in England, or even in the United States, could have anticipated every sentence of it.

There was nothing original in it except, perhaps, the idea contained in the introductory portion of his discourse—the idea of saving a lost world by stumping Missouri in DAVY ATCHISON's interest. That's decidedly and highly original, certainly. Hope he'll succeed. Let his rallying cry be—ATCHISON, whisky, ebony and the heathen!" *Erin go Bragh!*

He began by saying he felt proud in addressing such an audience—an audience (grinning his teeth) that perhaps *some* might say was composed of "Border Ruffians." After going on in this style for some time—imitating, to the delight of the small boys, the enunciation of a serpent in pronouncing such words as Free-Soiler, Abolitionists &c., he made an elaborate apology for his indiscreet and uncalled for interference in political affairs. He then commenced and read through, in a dry nasal tone, the same lecture which he has been reading all over the State, wherever and whenever he could get a chance, and when I say that it was not at all captivating in style or delivery and abounded in expressions that would have much better benefitted the sacriligious lips of an infidel than the mouth of a Christian divine, I only express the same sentiment which was uttered by all at the Lexington Convention, when he came near breaking up that body in a row by his intolerant bigotry.

At the close of the address, Col. MCCARTY offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation; after which three cheers were called for and given for "President SHANNON and negro slavery in Kansas."

Resolved, That this large assemblage of American citizens, who have listened with thrilling interest to President SHANNON's able and patriotic address upon the subject of domestic Slavery, tender to him our thanks, and request of him a copy of the same for publication.

After this resolution was carried, a call of ATCHISON! ATCHISON! ATCHISON! (meaning drunken DAVY) was heard from various parts of the crowd.

DAVY mounted the steps, and lifted up his voice and said:

"Fellow-citizens: I assure you I did not expect this call; and am not prepared to address you. I hope therefore you will excuse me."

He descended. *No cheers followed him.*

And so the meeting fizzled out.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY, Aug. 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. The Inspection Warehouse contained, to-day, 169 bbls. Pearls, and 861 bbls. Pots, together, 1,030 bbls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are in fair supply and demand, at full rates. The Philadelphia *Commercial List*, of this morning, says:

"We learn from an extensive purchaser of Boots and Shoes, who has just returned from Massachusetts after having visited all the manufacturing towns of that State, as well as those of Connecticut and New Hampshire, in which Boots and Shoes are made, that the stocks at this time are very limited, and it is almost impossible to select any entire stock of Boots and Shoes, owing to the scarcity of workmen, who devote most of their time, at this season, to fishing and harvesting. These causes have had a tendency to advance prices. They are now prepared to take orders at advanced prices, and cannot be induced to sell goods as heretofore, at a loss. In view of these circumstances, we advise purchasers to buy as early as possible, in this market. The Jobbers, in this city, have been making arrangements to do an extensive business this Fall, and in consequence of the hard times of last Winter, have had the opportunity to select the best workmen, which has enabled them to get up a more complete and better assortment of city made work, than they have ever before offered to the public. The prices are quite firm, and the quality of goods will fully meet the expectations of purchasers."

COFFEE—We have no important change to notice in this line. The supply and demand are moderate, and prices are well sustained.

COTTON—Less inquiry exists for this staple, which, though not freely offered, is about ⅛c. ℔ ℔ cheaper. The sales, to-day, were limited to small lots at the reduced figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are moderately active and firm, with sales for the day of 6,500 bbls. within our range:

Inferior State	$8 00 @ 8 12½
Ordinary State	8 12½@ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Favorite and Extra State	8 37½@ 8 87½
Mixed Western	8 62½@ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @10 00
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 50

Canadian remains scarce and wanted at full prices. The day's business consists of 650 bbls. superfine to extra, at $9 25@$10 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is salable and firm. The day's transactions add up 1,600 bbls. mixed to extra, at $8 87½@$10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues scarce, and worth $7@$9 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is sparingly dealt in, at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather plentier and less inquired for, at languid prices. Sales were reported to-day of 19,000 bushels Southern, at $1 75@$1 93 for inferior to choice red, and $2 12½@$2 21 for white, ℔ bushel. About 500 bushels old Rye brought $1 30. There were 500 bushels prime four-rowed Barley taken, at $1 05. State and Western Oats are in good request, and now worth 58c.@59c. ℔ bushel. Corn is in but moderate demand at easier rates, with sales for the day of 57,000 bushels Western mixed, at 88c.@89½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Exhibits no new feature.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, Broker, informs us that with the exception of a cargo of 17,880 Orinoco, received yesterday, the imports this week have been almost nominal, and with a good demand from the trade, the stock has been still further reduced. Transactions have been to a considerable extent from store, both in Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, and some sales have been made to arrive. Rio Grande closing at 24c. and Buenos Ayres at 25c., which is the highest price that has been paid for them in some time. I would here notice that a parcel of Green Salted Buenos Ayres Hides, shipped here from Salem, sold there at 12c., which is the highest price ever paid for this description. The stock in first hands at this time last year was 212,000, with large receipts expected, while at present it is scarcely 60,000, and far more limited receipts expected. The receipts during the week have been 21,300 as follows: 17,885 Orinoco, ex *Lucie*; 675 from the West Indies and Southern ports, and 2,700 from Philadelphia (the latter were a dealer's purchase). Sales have been: 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 ℔s., at 24½c.; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., at 25c.; 7,050 Dry Rio Grande, 19@21 ℔s., at 24c.; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., at 23c., in bond; 1,071 Dry Maracaibo, 22½ ℔s., at 19½c., all six months, usual selection; 3,725 Dry Gambia, 9@10 ℔s. at 18c. cash, less 2½ ℔ cent., usual selection; 3,000 Dry Rio Grande, 22 ℔s., 24c., six months, (in Baltimore, delivered here;) 700 Dry Porto Cabello, 21 ℔s., at 19½c., six months, rejecting water damaged; 2,350 Dry Savanilla, 22 ℔s., 18 14 100c., six months, rejecting water damaged; 223 Curacoa, 22 ℔s., at 18½c., six months, rejecting water damaged; 500 Dry Southern, 12@16 ℔s., at 13c.@14c., cash, as they run. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 68,700, as follows: 15,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 29,350 Dry Rio Grande, 17,800 Dry Orinoco, 200 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa, 1,350 African, 900 Dry Maracaibo, 700 Dry San Juan, 3,000 Dry West India, Southern, &c. Expected to arrive shortly at this port, the *Moses Taylor*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 Hides; the *Kanawah*, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,000 Hides; the *Jenny*, from Orinoco, with 8,000 Hides; the *Guayama*, from Orinoco, with 8,000 Hides; the *Comet*, from San Francisco, with 5,000 Hides—and others.

HOPS—Sales of 20 bales last year's crop were reported at former rates.

IRON—Is dull and heavy, with only retail sales at previous quotations.

LATHS—Remain as last noticed.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL states that "the upward movement in Hemlock Leather still continues, with a reduced stock. I hear of considerable sales to Western and Southern merchants, from whom the demand must be more active as we enter on our Fall trade, and this, combining with the demand from Eastern manufacturers, must keep the market firm, and I look for a further continuance in the advance of prices. Oak is very quick of sale if of prime quality, and such will bring my highest quotations. Sales of this description have been unusually large this week. I noticed in the Spring, that the falling off in the receipts of Hides would be felt in the market this Autumn, which is now beginning to be realized in the light receipts and stock of the most salable descriptions of Leather. The stock of Leather a year ago was 148,000 sides and at the same time a severe drouth prevented tanners from finishing their stocks and forwarding them to market. The nominal price for Buenos Ayres middle weights was 18c.@20c., while at present it ranges from 24c.@25c. for a good article. With the present prospect of Leather, but few tanners will be willing to curtail their operations, notwithstanding the high price of the raw material. Receipts have been 59,200 sides Hemlock, and 15,150 Oak, with sales of 61,700 sides Hemlock, and 15,600 Oak, leaving on hand 49,700 of the former, and 9,750 of the latter. I quote Oak Slaughter and salted good, light, 25½c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter and salted good middle, 25½c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter and salted good heavy, 25½c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter Spanish, good all weights, 23c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22c.@23c.; middle, 23½c.@25c.; heavy, 22c @23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 20c.@21c.; middle, 22c @23c.; heavy, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 18c.@20c.; do. poor, all weights, 11c. @13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c., on six months' credit."

LIME—Rockland is still rare and nominal.

MOLASSES—Nothing of any consequence has been done in this line since our last. Stocks light, and parties disagreeing about prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are without essential variation. A fair demand prevails for Spirits Turpentine at full rates.

OILS—We have nothing particularly new to notice under this head.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in improved request at still better prices, with sales of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $20 for New Mess; and $17 50 for do prime; with $19 75 for Old Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in demand at 10½c. for Hams, and 9½c. for Shoulders—100 hhds. Bacon Shoulders brought 10½c. ℔ ℔. Lard has not varied much; the day's sales include 450 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues pretty active at full rates; 400 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 50@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $21@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@24c. for choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Rules quiet at drooping prices, with an increasing supply.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up this week's business, thus: "Goat have been in good request this week, and sales of both Curacoa and Tampico have been to considerable extent, leaving no Tampico in first hands. Sales are 200 bales Curacoa at 49c.@51c., and 40 bales Tampico at 31c., both 6 mos. Not much done in Deer.

DEER.	GOAT.
S Juan..45c.@50c ℔ ℔., cash	Tampico 30c.@32c. ℔ ℔., 6 mos
Augustu-	Curacoa 48c.@51c. ℔ ℔., 6 mos
ra......42½c.@44c. ℔ ℔., cash	W. I.....19c @25c. ℔ ℔., 6 mos
Sisal......41c.@44c. ℔ ℔., cash	Buenos
Mo......33c.@36c. ℔ ℔., cash	Ayres.35c.@48c. ℔ ℔., 6 mos
Texas &	
Ark...18c @25c. ℔ ℔., cash	

SPICES—Sumatra Pepper has been very freely purchased at an advance of ⅛c. ℔ ℔., on former rates. In other articles but little has been done and quotations are without alteration.

CIGARS—Are in good request and steady in price, with sales of 1,500 bbls. mostly Cuba, at 6½c.@7½c.; but including small lots of New-Orleans, at 6½c.@7c., Porto Rico at 7½c.; with 230 boxes Brown and Yellow Havana at 6½c.@7½c., ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—There were 13,000 ℔s. prime sold at 12c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales were made of 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 41c.@41½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were generally quiet, though quotations were reported as unchanged. For Liverpool, shipowners' rates were 5-32d.@3-16d. ℔ ℔. for Cotton; 4½c.@4¾d. ℔ bushel for Grain; about 1s. ℔ bbl. for Flour, 1s.@1s. 3d. for Resin ℔ bbl., and 15s.@17s. 6d. for heavy goods, ℔ ton, with light engagements. For London, the quotations were 1s. 6d. for barreled Flour; 3s. for tierce Beef; 2s. 6d. for Naval Stores ℔ 280 ℔s.; and 17s. 6d.@20s. for heavy goods, ℔ ton, with a limited business. For other European ports nothing new transpired. For California there was a moderate amount of freight offering and more was being engaged, chiefly by vessels but about commencing to load, at 42½c.@45c. ℔ foot, for measurement goods. For Australia, there was not much doing and rates were somewhat nominal at from 35c.@40c. ℔ foot. The latest charters have been: A ship, 550 tons, from Akyab to Calcutta and back to Akyab, at $1,500 ℔ month; two from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £3 17s. 6d.@£4; one from St. Stephen, N. B., to Liverpool, £4; one from Escoumain to London, £5; one from River Blanche (St. Lawrence) to London, £5 5s.; ship *Zurich*, from City Point to Havre, 700 hhds. Tobacco, £1 10s.; ship Raven, 714 tons, from Port Walthall to Sydney, N. S. W., Flour, $6 30; a bark to Cadiz, $100@$12 for Hard, and $100@$ for Light, Heavy and Extra Pipe Staves; and back from Sicily or New-York or Philadelphia, $8,000; one, 330 tons, to Cadiz, and back to New-York from Sicily, $5,500; a brig to Turk's Islands and back, $1,150; one from Jeremie, and one from Cape Haytien to New-York, Logwood, $6 ℔ ton; one, 250 tons, to Gonaives and back, $1,600; one, 300 tons, to Sabara and back, $[illegible] for Sugar, and $3 for Molasses on deck; one from St. Marys, Geo., to Trinidad, Port Spain, $11 25, or if to Demerara, $12 50; one, 215 tons, from Jacksonville to Aspinwall, $2,200; a bark to Galveston and back, and one to Aspinwall, on private terms.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN MANTEL AND SLATE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000. SHARES, $50 EACH.
JACOB CROMWELL, President.
LEVI DODGE, Treasurer.
JACOB CROMWELL, ISAAC [illegible], JAMES B. TAYLOR, [illegible], LEVI DODGE, Directors.

1,000 SHARES—Of the Stock remain to be subscribed for. Books for that purpose will be opened on the 18th inst. at the Office of Messrs. WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF, No. 27 William-st., New York, where specimens of the articles produced can be seen, and Geological reports of the Quarry had.

15 per cent. to be paid on subscription, 15 per cent. on the 10th of September, and 10 per cent. every 60 days, thereafter, until the whole amount is paid in.

This Company is in successful operation, having a fine Factory at the Quarry, abundant water-power, machinery for sawing, planing, rubbing and carving, together with all necessary apparatus for carrying on their business; have also, a Factory and show rooms in Sedgwick-st., Brooklyn, near the Hamilton Ferry, with a large stock of mantels, table-tops, washstands, roofing slate, &c. A large bed is now uncovered at the Quarry, measuring 45,000 solid feet, without any further expense of clearage, producing a beautiful quality of Slate; this bed alone will turn out 9,000 squares of roofing, besides mantel stuff, which will yield the sum of $44,000, at present prices. The New-Jersey Railroad and Lehigh Canal Depots are nearly on the line and vicinity of the Quarry; nearly forty men are engaged in their operations.

AUGUST 5, 1855.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 49 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Seville,
Brest,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stuttgart,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagnéres de Luchon,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.,
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevay,
Coblentz,	London,	Ostend,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle......Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich......Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, [illegible]
Castlemaine......Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency......Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 29 Wall-st., Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send promptly to our customers [illegible] on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.
B. F. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.
REFERENCES:
Bank of America. Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank. Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee appointed at the late meeting at the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report then made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 29 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

FOR SALE.

$20,000 Sandusky City and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, guarantied by the Mad River Railroad.

$5,000 of the Stock of the Sandusky City and Indiana Railroad 8 per cent. dividends, guarantied by the Mad River Railroad and paid by monthly installments to Franklin Haven, Esq., Trustee.

100 shares of Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Stock.
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1855.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 49 William-st.

M. MORGAN & SON—No. 51 Wall-st., offer for sale the following bonds:
STATE OF TENNESSEE SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS due in 1892, interest payable January and July in this City.
CITY OF MEMPHIS SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS due in 1884. These bonds are endorsed by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, and interest is payable in January and July in this City.
MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS due 1880, interest payable May and November in this City.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1855. NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.
THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent. discount by the undersigned.
W. CLARK & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 33 Wall-st. (office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.,) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 27 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS' UNRIVALED PIANO-FORTES, Goodman & Baldwin's double-banked MELODIONS.
COLBURN & NASH, No. 333 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.
Messrs. COLBURN & NASH: I have seen and heard several of your Melodions, manufactured by Goodman & Baldwin, and consider them to be neat and expressive instruments, of pleasing and delicate tone, well calculated for the accompaniment of voices in the performance of sacred music, and adapted to serve as precursors of Organs in churches where want of funds or of space will not yet permit the introduction of those more orthodox and ponderous pieces of musical mechanism.
EDWARD HODGES, Mus. Doc.,
Organist and Director of the Music at Trinity Church, N. Y.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 319 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6¾ octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the name, compass—plain, cheap and substantial.
ELY & MUNGER,
No. 319 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODIONS.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BROOKLYN PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—H. E. MATHEWS, No. 22 Court-st., near City Hall, has an assortment of excellent instruments which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices. The most perfect satisfaction always guaranteed. Brooklyn people will do well to call.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS, PIANOS.—Two fine-toned 7-octave pianos, built in the Boston style and fully warranted, with all modern improvements, for sale, cheap on liberal terms, at No. 165 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., rear building.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6½ and 7-octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—No. 200 6th-av.—The inventor of these baths, assisted by Dr. HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them. N. B.—Theory explained to strangers.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, for sale by [illegible] THOMAS F. DEVOE, [illegible] Market.

ADIRONDACK PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondack Iron Company.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—REGULAR SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Aug. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$15,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each
8,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each
3,000 Crawford County, (Pennsylvania) 6 per cent. Bonds ... $100 to $1,000
3,000 Mercer County, (Pennsylvania) 6 per cent. Bonds ... $500 to $1,000
3,000 Freeland Railroad Bonds, 1st issue ... $1,000 each
2,000 Michigan Southern Railroad (Jackson Branch) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000 each
2,000 Illinois Central Railroad (Freeland Bonds) ... $1,000 each
2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1887 ... $1,000 each
15 shares Harlem Railroad ... $100 each
12 shares Bushwick and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Road Company ... $50 each
300 shares Webster Fire Insurance Company ... $50 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser, with the exception of State Bonds.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 23.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the stock of the said Company, unless the installments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:
Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. G. & G. L. Schuyler.
One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dunn.
Three (3) shares held by Joseph Gaines.
The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—A fine and improved farm will be offered at auction, if not sold previously at private sale, on the 1st day of September next. Said farm consists of 100 acres of land, more or less, situated in Six Hills, Suffolk Co., Long Island, 45 miles from the City of New-York, and 2 miles North of the Long Island Railroad, Wolson Deer Park. On the premises there is a good dwelling house, containing 8 rooms, a good barn, wagon-house, and all the necessary outbuildings in good order, a young orchard, and fruits of various kinds. It is well watered by ponds, well and cistern. A daily mail stage passes the door to connect with the early train from the City. For further particulars inquire on the premises, where Mr. ZIMMERMAN will give all the necessary information. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. N. B. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Brooklyn at 9 A. M., and return the same day.

A. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY A. BOGART.—Salesroom, corner of Frankfort and William sts.—Mortgage sale of horses, carriages, harness, &c., on TUESDAY, Aug. 21, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at the livery stables, Nos. 107, 109 and 111 [illegible] [illegible] Mercer [illegible] a chattel mortgage, the following property, viz.: [illegible] coach, one buit coach, eleven horses, [illegible] one two-seated wagon, two double horse sleighs, five sets single harness, five sets double harness, lot bells, blankets, office furniture, &c. B. F. EYER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, PLATED, BRITANNIA, CUTLERY WARE, &c. By J. & H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, August 21, at 10 o'clock, No. 203 Pearl-st., at auction from the shelves to suit dealers, a large assortment of cost white granite, edged, C. C., dipt Rockingham yellow and stone ware; also, cut and pressed glassware, all kinds. City and country dealers will do well to attend. Goods well packed at moderate charges. Sale positive.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 22 [illegible] will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 100 crates W. G. ware best quality, 50 crates dipt, C. C., yellow and Rockingham ware, 150 packages flint glass ware. The above goods will be sold by the package or in lots from the shelves to suit purchasers. The attention of country as well as City dealers is directed to these sales, and every article offered will in all cases be sold. These sales will be continued every TUESDAY during the season.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st., large assortment of household furniture, piano-fortes, mirrors, &c., most of which is the property of a first class family, and to be sold to pay advances, and well worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Goods can be packed on the premises for out of town buyers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—MONDAY, Aug. 20, at 11 o'clock P. M., [illegible] Washington place, near the Methodist Church [illegible] between Concord and Tillary sts., [illegible] Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture—a [illegible] in excellent order.
N. B.—The house to let; possession the day after the sale. Rent $300.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

WM. TOPPING & CO. WILL SELL.—On TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their Auction Room, No. 25 Broad-st., a large and valuable invoice of heavy double silver-plated ware, comprising silver plated tea sets, [illegible], cake baskets, and [illegible]; also, [illegible] Bohemian cut glass bottles, [illegible] cake and card baskets, &c., &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, SOAP, TOBACCO, RAISINS, CIGARS.—TUESDAY, Aug. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 53 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, coffee, teas, herring, beef, [illegible] claret, champagne, brandy, knives, [illegible], clocks, coats, pants, cravats, collars, gloves, handkerchiefs.

AT THE BAZAAR, No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold, every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at auction, a number of Horses, new and second hand Wagons, single and double Harness, Saddles, &c., commencing at 12 o'clock.
JOHN H. GAFFIELD, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from the foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 15, 4½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 10½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 7 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 7½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 11 A. M.
Do. for Passengers only, 3 P. M.	Do. for Passengers only, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 11½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 11 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 25, 6 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 25, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 26, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 27, 8 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 29, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 30, 6 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 30, 4 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 6 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 1, 7 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Do. for Passengers only, 3 P. M.	Do. for Passengers only, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 2, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 2, 12 M.

ELIAS HAIGHT's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 4 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 11 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 12 M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 22, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton, fare $1. Cutchogue, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.
On and after July 26, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POOL, Jr., will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9½; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 1 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. [illegible] or at E. F. & C. M. BELLOWS, No. 262 West-st., New-York.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—GREAT CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.—The large and commodious double engine steamer WILLIAM CAGE, capable of accommodating some 2,000 persons, will run in connection with the steamer CLIFTON; the fare on the CLIFTON will be the same as heretofore; leaving the foot of Harrison-st., N. R., stopping at Ames-st. each way; on TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 21, and every morning thereafter while the meeting continues, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 3 o'clock P. M., stopping at all the intermediate landings. Due notice will be given on the camp ground of the hour of her departure, on the day of the breaking up of the camp. It is particularly requested that all baggage and tent arrangements be on board by 6 A. M.
SAMUEL S. ROSS, SEELEY P. BROWN,
N. P. SMITH, A. D. PRATT,
H. De BAIZES.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MORSY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. ROSMAN, will run the [illegible] as follows: [illegible] Pier foot Spring-st., 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River, [illegible]. Leaving Coney Island at 11 [illegible] Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, Albany, July [illegible].—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to [illegible] WHEELER, an individual banker, (the Hartford Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Bank Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued [illegible] will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the Quarter ending 31st July, 1855.

Net Assets on hand, May 1, 1855, per last Report		$2,860,000 40
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums and Policies	$160,411 46	
Interest	$122,762 60	
Less included in last statement	77,767 02	44,995 48
		205,346 91
Total		$3,175,... [illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, postage, exchange, and advertising	$12,728 19	
Paid Commissions	6,675 21	
Paid State and City Taxes	1,221 98	
Paid Claims by Death and additions to same	$1,921 38	
Paid surrendered policies and dividends	6,880 29	
Paid reduction of premiums	660 82	
Paid annuities	564 17	
		81,069 21
Total assets		$3,094,396 14

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$11,060 91
Bonds and Mortgages	2,988,534 90
Fire Insurance account	364 94
Premium account, (quarters not due)	28,090 43
Bills receivable	3,373 02
Deposited for Taxes	4,170 26
Interest accrued and not due, (interest due and not paid)	26,642 18
Due from Agents	36,077 60
Total	$3,094,396 14
Increase in Investments on Bond and Mortgage	$175,211 46
Losses by Death, not due	$36,000 00
Amount at Risk 1st May, 1855	$22,586,653 34
Amount at Risk 1st August, 1855	$23,294,943 36
Number of Policies running 1st May, 1855, 8,195	

Total number running 1st Aug. 1855, 8,356
Of which [illegible] are for Life.
Of which 800 are for 7 years.
Of which 38 are for 1 year.
Of which [illegible] are for irregular periods.
Total ... 8,356
Increase in amount at Risk ... $408,290 02
Increase in amount of Policies ... 163
Average amount insured for each Policy of increase ... [illegible]

F. S. WINSTON, President.
I. ABBATT, Secretary.
I have examined the above Report and find it to be correct.
C. GILL, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	Millard Fillmore,	David Hoadley,
Wm. V. Brady,	Henry A. Smythe,	Robert H. McCurdy,
John V. L. Pruyn,	William Betts,	Isaac G. Pearson,
William Moore,	John H. Swift,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	Joseph Blunt,	Nathaniel Hayden,
Jonathan Miller,	Abraham Bininger,	John P. Yelverton,
John Wadsworth,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Sam'l M. Cornell,
Sam'l E. Sproulls,	John M. Stuart,	Hamlin Blake,
Alfred Edwards,	Lucius Robinson,	Samuel D. Babcock,
Rod'k G. Moulton,	Chas. J. Stedman,	Cephas H. Norton,
John P. Treadwell,	Ezra Wheeler,	William H. Popham,
Lyc'gus Edgerton,	W. Smith Brown,	George R. Clark,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CHARLES GILL, Actuary. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT, held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 11th day of July, 1855. Present Hon. AUGUSTUS BOCKES, Justice.
SUPREME COURT.—RICHARDSON P. CLARK against the NEW-YORK UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The summons in this cause having been personally served upon the defendants, and proof of such service, and that no answer or demurrer has been received, having been duly furnished to the Court.
On motion of Frederick S. Root, of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered, declared, decreed and adjudged, and this Court doth hereby order, declare, decree and adjudge, that the said Corporation, the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that said Corporation and each and every of its officers and agents be and they are and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or from collecting or receiving any debts or demands, and paying out or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the money, property or effects of such Corporation; that the said Corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary to enable the Receiver hereinafter mentioned to collect debts and recover property in the name of such Corporation, and for no other purpose whatever; and that for all other purposes, and when the above mentioned objects shall be accomplished the said Corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved.
And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that Junot J. Whitehouse, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, and of their debts and equitable interests and things in action, under an order entered in this action on the 6th day of July, 1855, be and he hereby is confirmed in his said office and trust as such Receiver, and that the said Junot J. Whitehouse be such Receiver according to the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of article 2 of title 4, chapter 8 of part 3, of the Revised Statutes, and that he, or such other Receiver or Receivers as shall be appointed in his place and stead, do make a just and fair distribution of all the property of the said corporation and of the proceeds thereof, among its fair and honest creditors as prescribed by article 3 of title 4 of chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.
And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company may make themselves parties in fact to this action by coming in and presenting their claims to said Receiver under this decree and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court for the settlement or adjustment of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver.
And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged that all creditors of the New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, do exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned and set forth, within six months from the time of the first publication of this judgment as hereinafter mentioned, or in default thereof be precluded from the benefit of this judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.
And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this judgment once in each week for six weeks successively, in at least three newspapers, one of which shall be printed in the City of New-York, one in the city of Albany, and one in the County of Fulton, and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof by causing a copy thereof with a notice stating the day of the said first publication thereof, to be deposited in the Post-Office, addressed to each of the several creditors and policy-holders of the said New-York Union Mutual Insurance Company, and persons claiming to be creditors of said Company, at his or her place of residence so far as the names and residences of the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver.
And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said plaintiff recover the sum of $13 32 for his costs and disbursements in this action, and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiff or his attorney, and take a receipt therefor.
Entered July 24, 1855. [A copy.]
JAMES W. HORTON, Clerk Saratoga County.
F. S. ROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Saratoga Springs.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.
THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	R. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. E. Lahens,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	S. J. Pardessus,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edouard Bossange,
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood,
R. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. S. Van Duzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Hogan,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,
Philip W. Engs,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers,	Frederick Pentz.	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO. No. 17 William-st., New-York.
CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country.
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.
D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D. Medical Examiner, No. 88 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 12 Wall street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

James Firson,	Wm. B. Duryea,	Thomas Havilan,
Samuel Jessup,	John E. Reynolds,	Daniel B. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Case,
Cross. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.,	J. Wade Wilson,
S. H. Himbert,		David S. Holmes,
George Read,	James E. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES FIRSON, Pres't.

EXPRESSES.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC. Office No. 124 Broadway.—Our next regular Expresses leave here on MONDAY, Aug. 20, in charge of special messengers, by the steamers EMPIRE CITY, (via Panama,) and NORTHERN LIGHT, (via Nicaragua.) Through freight taken at 30 cents per lb. Slow freight at 19½ cents per lb., for packages weighing 10 lbs. to the cubic foot; lighter freight in proportion. Letters must be enclosed in Government two cent envelopes.
WM. H. HALL, Agent.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.—WELLS, FARGO & CO. send their Expresses to CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &c., on MONDAY, next, 20th of August instant, by Panama and Nicaragua Routes, leaving at 2 P. M., all in charge of Special Messengers. Freight taken at lowest rate. Freight received until noon —small parcels until 2½ P. M. Goods shipped in bond. Letters sent in Government stamped envelopes only.
D. N. BARNEY, President, Office No. 82 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 185 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always sustaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 81 Water-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt, Agent Hudson Iron Company.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE WHOLE ORIGIN AND MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE AND THE CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,
Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.
It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the PHILOPROGENITIVENESS, avoiding the INFELICITIES OF MARRIED LIFE.
Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

BODENHAMER ON THE PILES.
NOW READY.
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, ANUS, AND CONTIGUOUS TEXTURES—giving the Nature, Seat, Causes, Symptoms, Consequences, and Prevention; especially addressed to non-medical readers. By W. Bodenhamer, M. D. Second edition, with plates, &c. 8vo. $2.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 127 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.
To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.
Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficaciously, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive.
Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.
Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions.
Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G. Geissner.
Sold at Nos. 98, 305, 386, 525 and 584 Grand-st.; 144 and 225 Spring-st.; 111 and 722 Houston-st.; 153 and 278 Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.
All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. GEISSNER, No. 127½ Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2 456 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 365 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

PREPARE FOR CHOLERA.
SUN PRESCRIPTION.
This dreadful scourge has made its appearance among us with fatal effect. Dysentery, diarrhea and bowel complaints, are also alarmingly prevalent. All who think prevention better than cure should provide themselves with a bottle of the CHOLERINE MIXTURE, ten or twelve drops of which, if taken upon the first indications of an attack, will afford speedy relief, and prevent any dangerous consequences. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.
CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

ANODYNE TROCHES.—A new compound, and one of the most effectual remedies ever offered, giving immediate relief in all Bowel complaints, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and a sure preventive of Cholera. This compound is particularly adapted to quiet and regulate the whole nervous system, and has approbation in the practice of some of the best in the medical faculty, and when tested as Family Medicine will be considered indispensable. Prepared and sold by H. & J. BREWER, Springfield, Mass. For sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 13 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original, without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect —equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 48 and 48 Wooster-st.

WIRE ROPE.—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from ½ inch diameter upwards, for hoisting, stays, &c., &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—INLAND ROUTE.—On and after WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1855, Sundays excepted, for ALBANY AND TROY, leaving Depot, corner of White and Centre-streets. Mail Train at 7:30 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and Mail Stations north. Passengers for Lebanon Springs taking this train, arrive at Lebanon at 5 P. M.
Way Express, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains, Newcastle, Croton Falls, and stations north, connecting at Chatham Four-Corners with Western Railroad Express Train, arriving at Albany at 10:15 P. M.
FROM CITY HALL STATION.
Millerton, at 3 P. M., stopping at all stations.
Croton Falls, at 10 A. M., stopping at all stations.
Croton Falls, at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Fordham.
White Plains, at 2:30 and 6:10 P. M., stopping at Yorkville and stations north.
Williams' Bridge, at 7, 9:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:30, 5:45, 8 and 11 P. M., stopping at all Way Stations.
FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
Williams' Bridge at 9 A. M.; White Plains at 11:45 A. M.
Passengers may also procure tickets and have their baggage checked for Utica, Buffalo and other places West and North of Albany, at the Company's offices, corner of Bowery and Broome-st., and 4th av. and 26th-st.
RETURNING TO NEW-YORK.
Mail train leaving East Albany at 5:30 A. M. and Chatham Four-Corners at 6:15 A. M.
On the arrival of the train leaving Pittsfield at 6:30 stopping at all mail stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 1:40 P. M.
Express train leaves Albany at 11 A. M., and Chatham Four Corners at 4 P. M.
Passengers from Lebanon Springs leaving Canaan at 1:54 P. M. connect with this train. Stopping on signal at all stations above Williams' Bridge, arriving at New-York at 8:55 P. M.
5:30 A. M. from Millerton, stopping at all stations above Fordham, arriving at New-York 10:15 A. M.
6:30 A. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations, arriving at New-York at 9 A. M.
4:30 P. M. from Croton Falls, stopping at all stations north of Fordham.
5 A. M., and 2:30 and 6:10 P. M., from White Plains, stopping at all stations.
From Williams' Bridge, at 6:40, 8:30, and 10:10 A. M.; 1:15, 5, 6:15, 7:15 and 9:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.
Passengers by the 10:10 A. M. from Williams' Bridge, and the 2:30 P. M. from White Plains, will be landed in New-York at the 26th-st. Station only.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Trains will leave for Croton Falls, and all way stations, at 8:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Returning, leave Croton Falls at 7 A. M., stopping at all stations, and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham.
For Williams' Bridge and all way stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 P. M. Returning, leave Williams' Bridge at 11 A. M. and 6:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
Freight for Albany received daily, until 5 P. M., at the Depot, corner of Centre and White streets, New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.
LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 12:50 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:20 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 9:35 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 5:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.
ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.
NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 6:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:50 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.
Returning, leaves Providence at 7:30 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.
Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.
Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:
Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.
Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.
THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.
EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.
AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.
NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:45, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.
This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 1 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 ... [illegible] ... ping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 442 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 9 Murray-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible] BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, April 18 ... 1855	Saturday, April 21 ... 1855
Wednesday, May 2 ... 1855	Saturday, May 5 ... 1855
Wednesday, May 16 ... 1855	Saturday, May 19 ... 1855
Wednesday, May 30 ... 1855	Saturday, June 2 ... 1855
Wednesday, June 13 ... 1855	Saturday, June 16 ... 1855
Wednesday, June 27 ... 1855	Saturday, June 30 ... 1855
Wednesday, July 11 ... 1855	Saturday, July 14 ... 1855
Wednesday, July 25 ... 1855	Saturday, July 28 ... 1855

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... [illegible]
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Nov. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York [illegible]

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Edward Stanley,
[illegible]	[illegible]	Shamrock, new,
[illegible]	[illegible]	Queen of Clippers,
[illegible]	[illegible]	City of Brooklyn,
Wm. Tapscott,	Benjamin Adams,	Empire,
Arctic,	Antarctic,	[illegible]
Progress,	Andrew Foster,	Charles Buck,
St. Louis,	Galena,	Forest King,
Chimborazo,	Philanthropist,	Richard Morse,
Robena,	Houghton,	Glance,
Kossuth,	Continent,	Centurion,
Helios,	Consul,	Constellation,
Compromise,	New-Hampshire,	E. Z.,
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic,
A. Z.,	Racer,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	Southampton,	Northumberland,
Ocean Queen,	Hendrick Hudson,	Palestine, new,
Devonshire,	Margaret Evans,	American Eagle,

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of passage, first cabin ... $120
Price of passage, second cabin ... 75
Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Aug. 23. For freight or passage apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will succeed the UNION and sail Sept. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship LEBANON, T. COOK, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst.
Passage money, for first class passengers only—for whom there is excellent accommodation—$100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES.—FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD. MEALS FURNISHED TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON THE ISTHMUS FREE. ONE HUNDRED LBS. BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD—NO CHOLERA ON THIS ROUTE.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, August 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Captain H. WINDLE. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $30—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco, including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $30. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6½ cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on WEDNESDAY, 22d of August, direct for Petersburg without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south via Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as via Norfolk. Richmond passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 21 Broadway.
No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Com., will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.
The AUGUSTA, THOMAS LYON, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The U. S. M. steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Master, is now receiving freight, and will sail from Pier No. 27, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock M., precisely.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 21 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING.—Steamer CLIFTON, Captain JAMES ELMENDORF, will leave the foot of Harrison-st. every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning will leave Sing Sing at 6½ o'clock, A. M., touching at Ames-st. each way.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend OF TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1855.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty-st., New-York, Aug. 14.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY, due on the 15th instant, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 22 Exchange-place.
GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 37 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York. LOUIS F. FELLOWS, ROBERT SCHELL, and EDWARD SCHELL against LOUIS A. LEGAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To LOUIS A. LEGAY, the above named defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 2 Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and forty-three dollars and two cents, with interest from the 19th day of April, 1855, on $741 87, and from the 23d day of June, 1855, on $[illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated June, 1855.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE J. HARRISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of William B. Harrison, No. 24 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 10th day of March 1855.
WILLIAM B. HARRISON, }
J. CHAMPLIN HARRISON, } Administrators.
THOMAS L. HARISON,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LEARY, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 52 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1855.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, } Executors and Guardian, &c., of Andrew Leary, deceased.
ANDREW LEARY, and }
BRIDGET LEARY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS SMITH, Jr., late of the City of Williamsburgh, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of [illegible] in Williamsburgh now the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of [illegible] next.
THOMAS SMITH,
SAMUEL LEECH, } Executors.
SARAH E. SMITH,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR QUINN, late of Paterson, in the State of New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of [illegible], No. [illegible] Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible].
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
THOMAS A. QUINN,
Administrators, &c., of Arthur Quinn, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EMMA L. DE LERRE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the residence of WARREN RICHMOND, [illegible] in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated [illegible]
WARREN RICHMOND,
WILLIAM H. DE LA REE, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC M. RUMPH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of JOHN F. HEBARD, No. 124 South 2d st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of February next.—Dated [illegible] 1855.
MARGARET RUMPH,
JOHN F. HEBARD, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, grocer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles S. Lockwood, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New-York, July [illegible].
CHARLES S. LOCKWOOD, Administrator.
MARTHA E. LOCKWOOD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of PHINEAS SMITH, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1855.
ELIZABETH HILL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL R. WOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 4, 1855.
JOHN NEWLAND, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at [illegible] No. 71 East 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June [illegible] 1855.
BENJAMIN H. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. JUDD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of [illegible] COE, Esq., No. 52 John-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1855.
SUSAN JUDD, Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Morris Fosdick, Surrogate of Queens County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of DAVID S. MILLS, late of the town of Newtown, in said County, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Charles B. Hart, Esq., No. 81 William-st., New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated March [illegible], 1855.
LYDIA MILLS,
JNO. T. MILLS,
JACOB D. MILLS, } Executors.
SAMUEL A. MILLS,

PROPOSALS.

AGENT AND WARDEN'S OFFICE, SING SING PRISON, July 26, 1855.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVICT LABOR.—Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received by the subscriber, at his office in said Prison, until the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the hire and services of 60 male convicts for the term of five years from the 1st of October next, to be employed in and upon the Cabinet, Chair and Upholstery business, including all the convicts which will remain upon the present cabinet, chair and upholstery contract at its termination on the 30th day of September next.
Also, Proposals will be received at the same time and place for the hire and services of fifty female convicts, for the term of five years from the 1st day of September, 1855, to be employed in binding hats and making caps.
In proposing for the services of any of the above convicts, the price per day must be stated, the contractors in each case to furnish their own fuel for warming the shops, and brooms for sweeping the same. Suitable and convenient shop room for the prosecution of the business named in the above contract will be furnished by the State.
Payments will be required to be made at the end of each and every month, in current funds, at the Prison.
The Inspectors reserve to themselves the privilege of accepting any or rejecting all the bids made, if they deem the interest of the State to require the same.
CHRISTOPHER BATTERMAN,
Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M., for heating and ventilating the new School House in 18th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 280 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. By order of the Building Committee. T. R. JACKSON, Architect.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning, being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works freely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in any lamp. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, ferries, &c. Barrels 38 to 40 gallons each. Warranted satisfactory, and may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., at 11c. a pound; White Lead, 7c., &c.; also, best Preble's Boiled Oil at [illegible] a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c. 50c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at [illegible] cents, Machinery Oil, 60 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York. J. H. SMITH.

COAL.

COAL.—The celebrated Locust Mountain, Peach and Furnace size, on hand and constantly discharging. Also, Salem Vein and Red Ash, for grates. For sale at lowest market rates, from yard or boats. THOS. DYER, 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $6 50 per ton; and White Ash at $6 25 from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted.
MAX OLISTON.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $6 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, at $6 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 290 Greenwich-st., 216 Duane-st., and 195 [illegible] corner of 8th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white ash, red ash, stove and egg, at the old Knickerbocker Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of BARTON & SHERWOOD in the manufacturing of Siliceous marble, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. G. BARTON withdrawing from the firm.
GEORGE G. BARTON,
WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD.
New-York, Aug. 17, 1855.

NELSON & CO.—Have admitted JAMES SHELDON as a partner in their firm from this date.
JOHN G. NELSON,
RICHARD BIGELOW.
New-York, July 2, 1855.

[illegible] London, July 2, 1855.
MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of [illegible], has become a partner in our firm from this date.
[illegible] WEBSTER & CO.

New-York Daily Times.

The Second Regatta at Glen Cove—Eminent Success.

Pavilion, Glen Cove, Saturday, July 16, 1855.

The announcement of the second Regatta drew a number of yacht men and admirers of that stirring sport to this house on Friday, and it was expected that a small steamer would have been sent to New-York on the following day so as to arrive here in time for the start. From some cause or other no such enterprise was carried out, and the race was over before the arrival of the regular boat in the afternoon. This caused some little disappointment.

At a late hour on Friday, the crack schooner *Twilight*, owned by Edwin A. Johnson, Esq., came to an anchor, having arrived with her owner from Newport. It was fully expected she would have been entered for the race, but owing to her superior size, about 70 tons, and other qualities, giving her too much superiority over the smaller craft, her owner gallantly declined to enter the lists.

A very fine schooner, the *Wasp*, owned by Mr. Morris, of Westchester, was also withdrawn from some misconception on the part of her owner as to the starting point agreed upon.

The Committee to whom the arrangements were confided was Commodore Johnson, Charles K. Graham and J. M. Baldwin, Esqs. They held a meeting about 10 o'clock A. M., when the owners and backers of the squadron were assembled, and the usual amount of discussion and the expression of opinion as to the merits and demerits of their respective boats was had. It was settled that there should be two lists made out—one for a first-class and one for a second class of yachts. The prizes were silver cups—one to the first boat of each class.

The course agreed upon was from a point about half a mile above the Glen Cove landing to "the Stepping-stones buoy," westward to "Throgg's Neck," then eastward to the buoy off "Matinnicock Point," and back to the flag-boat at Glen Cove.

The following boats were eventually agreed upon, but the *Wasp* did not come to the signal, and only six were placed by the Judges as rounding the flag-boat on the return.

FIRST CLASS.

Katydid, Capt. Thatcher, 13½ tons.
Ella, Capt. Chapman, — tons.
Lilly Dale, Capt. McKee, 9 tons.
Mary Bird, Capt. Gre[illegible], 8 tons.
Wasp, Capt. Morris, 15 tons.

SECOND CLASS.

Sam, Capt. Martin, 22 feet.
Echo, Capt. Webb, 24 feet.
[illegible], Capt. Murray, 27 feet.
Victorine, Capt. D. D. Kerby, 23 feet 5.
[illegible], Capt. J. T. Irving, 21 feet 6.
White Pigeon, Capt. D. Kirby, 22 feet 4.
Avid, Capt. Mott, 16 feet 6.
Sandy, Capt. Nailson, 22 feet.

The hour of 11 was fixed upon for the yatchs to be ready to obey the signal, but an hour's delay had to be endured by the ladies who had assembled on the little piazza fronting the "Cove;" but so bright and beautiful was the morning, so fresh and exhilarating the breeze, and so exciting the preparations, that no tedium was felt.

The scene indeed was surpassingly fair,—the smiling verdure of the opposite shores, the yachts dancing on the short chopping sea, just enough to make the sensation delightful without the hazard of sea sickness. About 1 o'clock the little steamer *Dill* [illegible] was announced to be ready for the Committee and a goodly party of ladies, children and gentlemen who had invitations to accompany them.

The boats got into line about a mile above the landing pier, and at 12:45 M. the signal was given. The start was a perfect picture. Away they went, in a cluster, as Lady G[illegible] would say, but it was not so with her in steeple chasing, "the fools first, no doubt," for in this kind of racing the one which makes a good offing stands a fair chance of getting ahead of her competitors. In this instance the *Katydid* and the *Ella* went off nearly ahead, closely attended by the smaller craft, one or two of the latter meeting with slight accidents which threw their crews into a little confusion.

The *Echo*, shortly after she had made her first tack, carried away her throat halliards block fastenings, and was compelled to haul out of the course to repair damages. The *Wasp*, although she did not get away with the fleet, yet her owner seemed inclined to show what she could do, for she came up with them when off Stark's Point, and kept ahead of the *Katydid* and the *Ella*, rounding the buoy at the Stepping-stones a few lengths ahead of the *Katydid*, and then ran to leeward, so as not to interfere with the others, six of them coming round the buoy in the following close order, sailing on the wind, which was what sailors call a topsail breeze from northwest:

Time of Rounding the Buoy at "Stepping-Stones."

	h.	m.	s.		h.	m.	s.
Mary Bird	2	18	15	Lilly Dale	2	25	30
Ella	2	21	30	White Pigeon	2	26	30
Victorine	2	22	45	Sam	2	27	—

This was the most interesting point of the race, for the boats hardly changed their positions until they rounded the other buoy to the eastward of the Sound, a distance of about ten miles, and the Committee determined upon only taking the time of the leading boat, the *Katydid*, which went round beautifully at 3 h. 27 m. 10 sec. She then got before the wind and breasted her awning for a square sail forward, and the others had no chance of overtaking her. On the steamboat nearing the point of departure it was found that the flag-boat had drifted a few yards up the Cove, and the Committee then determined, in order to spare any cavilling, to time the boats at what they supposed to be the starting point, and also when they rounded the flag-boat, and the following was the result:

FIRST CLASS.

	Flag-boat off Roslyn. h.	m.	s.	At Flag-boat. h.	m.	s.
Katydid	4	4	10	4	5	12
Ella	4	17	5	4	19	24
Lilly Dale	4	30	3	4	28	38
SECOND CLASS.						
Victorine	4	26	5	4	27	50
White Pigeon	4	20	52	4	21	36
Sam	4	31	5	4	32	22

The usual complimentary cheers were given to the crews of the winners, and all hands invited ashore to the Pavilion. Here a new variation of the spirit of yachting was exhibited. All the ladies, and, of course, all the gentlemen, sailors as well as landsmen, assembled on the piazza in front of the Pavilion, and Otis Ormsby, the landlord, produced the silver cups, which were handed to Commodore Johnson, of the *Twilight*, who addressed Capt. Thatcher, the owner of the *Katydid*, complimenting him on his success on the present occasion, as it afforded him (Mr. Johnson) great pleasure in being honored as the presenter of the prizes to the winners, for he thought the *Katydid* had behaved nobly and deserved all the honor of the occasion. He then alluded in most flattering terms to the fact of the *Katydid* behaving so well at the former regatta at this place, when she missed taking the prize more from an adherence to technical rules than want of skill or lack of superior sailing qualities. He offered his congratulations to the owner and crew, and hoped they would reap more honors on future contests. He would remind the company that American yatchs and Yankee sailors [cheers from the ladies] had left Englishmen and all others far behind—gone to windward. To the ladies of Glen Cove the yatch-men were much indebted for the interest they—the ladies—manifested in nautical affairs—both this and the present race, and spoke in the highest terms of the hospitality of the residents of Glen Cove, particularly their host, Mr. Ormsbee, whose roof they were under.

Capt. Thatcher made a brief reply, saying that he thanked the Committee and the Company present, and would keep the cup he held in his hand as an heir-loom and as a proud memento of the speed of his little *Katydid*. He yet hoped to win more honor for the builder as well as those who sailed her on the race just concluded.

The second cup was then presented with due honors to Mr. D. D. Kerby, the builder and owner of the *Victorine*, and the party then separated, the gentlemen to get their suppers and the ladies to dress for "the hop" and other Summer evening watering place enjoyments.

The next regatta is for the Harlem Boat Club exclusively; and if the present brilliant weather continues, it will doubtless prove quite as eminent a success as the one described by DELTA.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the United States will be held at Baltimore on Monday, Sept. 17, prox. The New-York representatives will be John G. Clayton and Andes Fre[illegible] from the Grand Lodge, and John A. Kennedy from the Grand Encampment.

Rev. Dr. Cone is slowly recovering from his paralytic indisposition.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Politics.

The approaching Fall Election in this City promises to be one of the most interesting and complicated that has ever taken place. Never before were there so many candidates, "regular" and "independent," in the field for City and County Offices.

THE WORKINGMEN.

A body of persons calling themselves the "Workingmen's Committee" had a meeting at the Westchester House on Friday night, and adopted a platform—a very long one—which premises that our City, State and Union are in a lamentable condition; declares that workingmen should be no longer tools of politicians; that the Primary Elections in this City are corrupt; that true Americans are those who make this country their home, wherever born; that they will oppose all political action calculated to weaken the union of the States; that the contract system is a great evil, and ought to be abolished; that the connection between the banks and the State ought to cease; that the Prohibitory Law trenches on private rights and violates the Constitution; that the defrauding of the workingman of his wages should be made a crime; that the City Charter should be amended; that the Corporation lots should be improved by the building of dwellings, rented at a moderate cost, so that the poor would be protected against increase of rents; and that the Association will support none for office but such as favor these principles.

The only nomination made by the committee during the evening was that of George Shea, Esq., for Police Justice, in place of Justice Pearcy.

THE KNOW NOTHING.

The Know-Nothing (Hindoo) City and County Conventions will meet this evening to choose candidates for the Fall election. It is a rule of the Order to hold a separate convention for the nomination of each candidate.

The conventions will immediately, after their adjournment, report their doings, for approval, to a mass meeting at Palace Hall, corner of Broadway and Walker street. None but members of the order will be admitted to this mass meeting.

The K. V. Senatorial Conventions will meet in their several districts next Wednesday.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 663 deaths in the City last week, viz.: 78 men, 56 women, 270 boys and 220 girls—an increase of 41 on the mortality of the previous week. As usual, more than half the deaths arose from diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs. Seventeen cases of hooping cough, 10 of scarlet fever, seven of measles, 42 of consumption, eight of disease of the heart, and one of cholera, are reported. Of the whole number of deaths but 46 occurred in the public institutions—an unusually small number. The nativity table gives 519 natives of the United States, 66 of Ireland, 30 of Germany, eight of England, and the balance of various European countries.

The Kingston Encampment.

The Military Encampment of the Second Division commences at Kingston to-day. Of course a large number of our citizens will desire to visit the tented field. The cars of the Hudson River Railroad, which leave Chambers-street at 6 and 9 o'clock A. M., at 12 M., and 5 o'clock P. M., will take visitors to Rhinebeck, thence by ferry they reach Rondout, the landing of the Encampment. They can return by the same route at 6:26 and 10:23 A. M., and at 1:18 and 6:38 P. M.

Camp Meeting.

The annual camp meeting at Sing Sing opens today, and closes next Saturday. The Hudson River Railroad cars leave their lower depôt at almost all hours of the day. The express trains leave here at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M. Getting back is just as easy a matter.

More Aid for the Sufferers.

We understand that a further sum of $2,000 was sent on Saturday by the recent Corn Exchange Meeting's Distributing Committee to Norfolk, for the benefit of the sufferers from yellow fever in those districts.

☞ Boys look out for the sharks when you are bathing at the bulkheads about the City. The Police ought to nab you for violating the ordinance, but the sharks, which just now are abundant, without any writ of *habeas corpus*, delight to seize, to have, and to hold a boy's body.

☞ Several gentlemen are advertising their willingness to serve the City as Coroners, Sheriffs, &c. Others are announced by advertisement over the names of their friends. That's the way to do it, and in this way it will be easy to let the people know who is "up" and who ought to "go in," or be left out.

☞ Rev. Horace T. Love, of Boston, Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, preached an interesting sermon at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in Second-avenue, last evening, on the parable of the Prodigal Son.

☞ One of the "amateur actors" at Wallack's, on Tuesday night last, preached yesterday on Spiritualism, in the Stuyvesant Institute.

Fires.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

A fire broke out at 1½ o'clock Sunday afternoon, in the cockloft of building No. 160 Broadway, used as a place for storage by Messrs. Hasbrook, Lynes & Case, dealers in fancy goods, who occupied the third and fourth floors. The flames were soon discovered, and speedily extinguished, but owing to the nature of their goods, Messrs. Hasbrook, Lynes & Case sustained considerable damage, but could not state the exact amount. They are insured for $20,000—$3,000 each in the Exchange, Mercantile, Washington and Atlantic Insurance offices. Messrs Smyth, O'Rourke & Henry, fancy dry goods dealers, the occupants of the second floor, and Messrs. Halt & Jocelyn, who occupied the first floor, sustained some damage by water. Both firms are fully insured. The origin of the fire is not known.

FIRE IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

At about 9½ o'clock Sunday evening a fire broke out in the upper story of a small frame building occupied by a Mr. Hopper as a shoe shop, and by Mr. Geo. W. Lockwood, as a tailor shop and a dwelling. The entire damage will not exceed $200. Neither of the tenants are insured. The damage to the building, which is owned by Messrs. Goodrich and Napp, is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

FIRE IN EAST BROADWAY.

A fire broke out about 10 o'clock Saturday night among some straw and other rubbish in the cellar of building No. 48 East Broadway, occupied by a Mrs. Ostrander, manufacturer of beer and other beverages. It was speedily extinguished, after having caused but a trifling damage.

The Prohibitory Law.

Yesterday was a busy day at the various Police Courts, where the disposition of drunkards formed the great feature of the day's labor. On Saturday and Sunday, the number of aspirants for a place in the drunkard's directory far exceeded the number which have ordinarily been brought up. The following is the summary for the respective days:

SATURDAY.

Tombs, before Alderman Baird	6
Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	13
Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	15
Fourth District, before Justice Pearcy	3
Total	38

SUNDAY.

Tombs, before Justice Osborne	15
Jefferson Market, before Justice Davison	16
Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	19
Fourth District, before Justice Pearcy	3
	55
Total for forty-eight hours	93

Police News.

A PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

James Smith was arrested on Friday by officer Chesney of the First District Police, charged with having stolen a gold watch of the value of fifty dollars, the property of Wm. Klein, of No. 169 Rivington-street. It is alleged that while complainant was on his way from Staten Island to this City, on the ferry boat, he felt the prisoner lifting the watch from the pocket of his vest. The prisoner, finding himself spotted, endeavored to escape by mixing with the crowd, but he was closely followed by Klein, when he let the watch fall upon the deck. Klein hereupon seized the man and held him until the arrival of the boat at her dock, when he gave him into the custody of an officer, who conveyed the thief to the Tombs, where Alderman Baird, after examination, committed him in full to take his trial.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Policeman Bean, of the Third district, on Friday made arrest of George W. Mason, charged with having forged the names of Charles H. Woodruff and William E. Hatfield to three orders for goods drawn on S. B. Schenck. The orders are respectively dated the 7th, 9th, and 15th August, and are as follows:

Mr. S. B. Schenck.—*Sir:* Please to deliver to the bearer 30 feet of 4 inch belting, 41 do. do. 3 inch do., and charge the same to CHARLES H. WOODRUFF, By WILLIAM E. HATFIELD.

Sing Sing, Aug. 7, 1855.

The complainant in the case is Mr. Schenck, who alleges that the orders were forged by Mason with intent to defraud. Committed for examination by Ald. Baird.

FRAUDULENT MEASURES.

A pedler hailing from Old England was, on Friday hauled up before Justice Davison at the Second District Police Court, charged with using fraudulent measures. The fellow, who gave the name of Thomas Cawley, was retailing peaches from measures about one half of which were filled up, as is alleged, by a false bottom of wood. He was held for examination. Policeman Rogers of the Eighth Police District made the arrest.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, AN ELECTRIFIED OILY FLUID, WHICH IS INHALED AND APPLIED. It is not taken.

Olive Tar cures diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVES, MUSCLES, JOINTS, AND SKIN. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Sold by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Dépôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-st.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. THE MOST CONVENIENT, SAFEST, AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. Deshler, Agent, at the dépôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Sleep in Peace.—Haskin's Patent Improved Portable Canopy and Net, a sure guarantee against mosquitoes, combining beauty and cheapness without obstructing the circulation of air. Its construction is simple, fitting closely to the bed by a rubber band. It can be attached to any kind of a bedstead in less than two minutes. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent, No. 90 Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Decidedly the Most Useful and Valuable Medicine in the World.—The unprecedented demand for Durno's Catarrh Snuff is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. Durno, No. 53 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Pills are famous in cases of determination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands, who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bile. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—What a rush may be expected at this house to-night—"Macbeth," with four stars and a good company. Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Grattan Dawson, Mr. S. B. Wilkins and Mrs. S. B. Wilkins; also, a new pantomime, with Mons. Schmidt, Mons. Fox, and M'lle Therese, and a farce concluding.

[Advertisement.]

Ambrotypes—A New Art.—Pictures produced upon glass, rarer than daguerreotypes, at Brady's. Made only at this establishment. No. 359 Broadway, (over Thompson's.)

LONG ISLAND.

Destructive Fire.

About 10 o'clock Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the stove manufactory and foundry of Loftus Woods, situated at the foot of South Sixth-street. The building consisted of sheds and wooden buildings; also, a brick building, occupied partly as a store and dwelling house, which were totally destroyed. The fire spread with great rapidity and resulted in the complete destruction of the premises. The wooden buildings were occupied as a foundry and manufactory of stoves, the brick building as a warehouse and dwelling house, occupied by William O'Neil, James Craig, Hugh McElroy, John Hustin and George O'Donnell. The fire is supposed to have originated in the foundry—by what means, however, is unknown. Loss about $10,000, supposed to be fully insured.

During the conflagration it was rumored that a man by the name of O'Donnell was in the burning building. A ladder was raised, and Captain Luischard and officer Armstrong, of the Fifth District Police, attempted to enter the building by means of the ladder, but were deterred by the intense heat and smoke. It was afterwards found that the rumor was untrue.

A party of boys and hangers-on of engines had assembled in Neville's King's County Hotel during the fire, and were regaling themselves with the bountiful supply spread for the comfort of the firemen, until all was exhausted, when finding they could not get more they began to destroy the furniture. They were deterred by the Police from committing further depredations.

By this fire not only are a number of men thrown out of employment, but a great number of families rendered houseless, which, in the first instance, is much to be deplored, as it is the intention of the proprietors, we learn, not to rebuild the factory.

Brooklyn Mortality.

One hundred and twenty-five deaths were reported to the Health Officer last week, from the following

Diseases.—Casualty, erysipelas, bilious fever, nervous fever, inflammation of the bowels, measles, ulcers of intestines, 1 each; congestion of the brain, 2; dropsy in the head, whooping cough, inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the liver, inflammation of the lungs, teething, 3 each; debility, premature birth, sprue, stillborn, 4 each; consumption, dysentery, 5 each; convulsions, croup, scarlet fever, 6 each; diarrhœa, 8; marasmus, 14; cholera infantum, 31. Males, 75; females, 50; adults, 18; minors, 107—total, 125.

Ingratitude.

On Saturday last two little girls who had been kindly provided with a home in the Cumberland street Orphan Asylum, East Brooklyn, left the premises in a clandestine manner, taking with them a bundle of clothing not their own. A police officer arrested them upon suspicion of having stolen the clothing soon after they left the house, and brought them before Justice Curtis for examination. Through the intercession of their benefactors, whom they had wronged, they were discharged from custody, and again taken to the institution. Their one day's experience in crime, as it has resulted, may be of vast benefit to them.

Sudden Death of a Brewer.

On Saturday, Coroner Hanford of Brooklyn, was called to hold an inquest upon the body of a German, named Leonhard Vetter, formerly in the employ of John Schneider, brewer, corner of Scholz and Smith streets, Eastern District, who died suddenly the night previous. The day previous to his death, he was in one of the vaults of the brewery until 10 o'clock when he came out to replenish the fire under the furnace, and while doing this, was taken ill and died the same evening, as above stated. Verdict—Death from Apoplexy.

Remarkable Escape.

A son of Mr. Bulger, residing at No. 120 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, a few days since fell from a third-story window on to an iron grating in the area below. The boy, who is only two years and-a-half old, when taken up was insensible, but by application of the proper restoratives, he was soon restored to consciousness, and it appears he sustained no serious injury—not even a bone was broken. The fall was about thirty feet, and how the child escaped instant death appears miraculous.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of the "Martyrs' Monument Association," organized in Brooklyn a few months ago. It commenced operations with a grand flourish of trumpets and large promises to the public. The "bones of the martyrs" still remain under the "old shed" on Hudson-avenue. Are all those promises to be broken?

☞ A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council has been called for this evening, when some action will be had relative to the conduct of Engine Company No. 4, while going to a fire in Gowanus, a few days since. The Mayor on Saturday caused Engines Nos. 3 and 4 to be locked up. What No. 3 is locked up for has not been made public.

☞ For the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning the police of Brooklyn made twenty-three arrests for intoxication.

NEW-JERSEY.

Population of Jersey City.

From the returns of the Census of Jersey City just made by the Assessors, Messrs. James Gopsill and Ira Clark, the following figures relative to the population of Jersey City are derived:

	First Ward.	Second Ward.	Third Ward.	Fourth Ward.	Total.
No. of native white males	1,336	1,019	1,868	1,077	5,300
No. of foreign white males	874	882	1,545	1,770	4,181
No. of native white females	1,234	1,038	1,849	1,954	6,078
No. of foreign white females	890	886	1,764	1,344	4,234
No. of colored males	11	7	63	51	132
No. of colored females	13	10	69	84	176
Total population	4,103	3,860	7,172	6,580	21,715

The children between five and sixteen years of age are as follows:

	First Ward.	Second Ward.	Third Ward.	Fourth Ward.	Total.
White males	463	471	832	816	2,622
White females	446	453	856	858	2,613
Colored males	2	2	16	10	28
Colored females	1	1	16	24	42
Total	934	920	1,734	1,706	5,304

Entire population in June, 1850, 11,473. Increase in five years, 10,242.

Killed on a Railroad.

Another instance of the danger of persons standing or walking upon the tracks of Railroads, occurred at Middletown, Orange Co., on Thursday last. A resident of that place named Walter Miller, about sixty years of age, was standing or walking upon one of the tracks of the New-York and Erie Railroad, reading a newspaper busily, when a train came along, and he stepped on the other track. The mail train was approaching upon that track, unperceived by him, and he seemed not to hear either the whistle of the locomotive or the shouts of the Engineer. The bumper of the locomotive struck him in his side, and injured him so that he soon afterwards died.

A Central Point.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

On Friday afternoon, at 7 o'clock, we met at East Bloomfield Railway station, in Ontario County, N. Y., travelers who left New-York, Philadelphia and Detroit that morning at 6 o'clock—thus reaching this place, eight miles west of Canandaigua, at the same moment, by the regular Express trains, *via* the Great Western and Niagara Falls Railroad from Detroit; by the New-York and Erie from New-York, and by the Williamsport and Catawissa Railroad from Philadelphia into Elmira—making this point just thirteen hours from each of these cities. E. G. P.

☞ The British brig *Ada*, Captain Gandy, from St. Thomas on the 1st instant, arrived on Saturday evening with the bodies of Mr. John Vail of Weymouth, who died July 29, and Miss Smith of New-York. On the 12th inst., in lat. 33°, lon. 71° 30', the *Ada* spoke the British schooner *Chieftain*, for Halifax from Inagua. The captain and mate were both dead, and two seamen were sick. The men wanted a navigator, which the crew of the *Ada* were unable to supply them with.

Dreadful Disaster on the Lake—Ten Men Drowned.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 16.

By the propeller *Milwaukee*, Capt. Howard, we have the following account from Mr. Slyfield, Keeper of the South Manitou Light, of the wreck of the bark *Hubby* and loss of ten lives:

South Manitou, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The bark *L. M. Hubby* left Chicago Aug. 5, having on board 80 tons of sand as ballast. She had reached within about 30 miles of this point, and near Point Betsy, running under main staysail and jib, when about 4 A. M., of the 8th, she capsized. She was 30 minutes sinking. The captain and mate and two men got into the small boat, leaving the remainder of the men hanging and lying in the water. The sea was so high that the boat could not pick up any of the men, and it pushed for shore. Before reaching land the boat capsized and the captain and one man were drowned. The others, righting the boat, got near shore at the Sleeping Bear, nearly opposite here, when the boat capsized again, and another man was drowned. The mate, being left alone, got ashore and climbed up the steep bank. There he remained three days without food, but finally managed to reach a little settlement in Bear Bay, where he was cared for. The people gave him money and clothes, and he is now able to be about, but very weak. The names of the lost are Capt. Roberts, Daniel Grant, Henry Day, (colored,) the rest unknown.

The information is given by James Cottrell, the only survivor of the eleven persons on the vessel. A. D. SLYFIELD, Light-House Keeper, South Manitou Island.

A grand Mass was performed in the Church of the Nativity, Second-avenue yesterday, on which occasion Signor Badiali assisted in the choir. The same choir also sang at vespers at 7 o'clock. This is said to be the last time Signor Badiali will sing in America.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Friday, Aug. 17, by Rev. Amzi Camp, Mr. Peter J. McKessock to Miss Hannah Greenigan, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 16, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, at Calvary Church, Patrick A. Janon, of West Point, to Mrs. Mary D. Porterfield, daughter of the late Dr. Figures, of Nashville, Tenn.

DIED.

At Bridgeport, early on Saturday morning, Aug. 18, Mrs. Betsey Wood, wife of David Wood, Esq., of this City, in the 69th year of her age.

At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 18, Floyd Smith, son of Alex. B. and Catharine A. Thompson, aged 11 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 78 Halsey-st., Newark.

At Newburg, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 19, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Eliza Cunningham, in the 56th year of her age. Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 17, Thomas Foster, aged 8 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from Bushwick-av.

In Unionville, Westchester County, on Saturday, Aug. 18, Capt. Joseph Scofield, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, Unionville, this day, (Monday) at 1 o'clock P. M., and at Unionville Church at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....August 18.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '68 coup	117¼	500	Erie Railroad		53
4,000 Virginia 6s	93½	100	do	c	53
500 Ohio 6s '60	105	430	do		53¼
4,000 Illinois Interest	76	100	do	s60	53
10,000 Ind. State 5s	s3 84½	100	do	b30	53½
5,000 Louisiana 6s	94½	200	do	b60	53½
5,000 California 7's '70	87½	150	do	b30	53½
2,000 Erie Convt Bds '71	86½	100	do	b6	53½
2,000 Erie Bds of '75	91½	100	do	c	53½
1,000 Hud Riv 3d M Bs	82	200	do	b10	53½
5,000 Mich Cen 8 p ct Bs	104	100	do	s60	53
1,000 N. Albany & Sal. 2's	65	700	Harlem Railroad		29½
11500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bds	87½	100	do	b10	30
6500	do	c 87½	100	do	b30	30
10000	do	b60 87½	200	do	s3	29½
5100	do	b30 87½	650	do	b3	29½
1000 Ill. Freeland bds	92½	150	do		29½
1500 New-York Cen. 7s	104	200	do	b60	30
1,000 Chic & R. I. R. R. b	97½	100	Reading Railroad	b10	90
41 Mechanics Bank	118	1425	do		90
50 Ohio Life & T. Co.	99½	200	do		90
100 Gardiner Gold Mine	1½	100	do	b30	90
50 Nic Transit Co	c 20½	200	do		90
200 Canton Co	s30 27½	50	Hudson R. R. R.	c	40½
100	do	b60 28	248	do	c	41
250 Cum. Coal Co	s3 29½	53	Mich. Cen. R. R.		101½
200	do	b30 29½	50	do	s60	101
330 N. Y. Cen. R. R. cpr.	102¼	50	do		101
50	do	s30 102	50	do	s3	101½
77 Panama Railroad	102½	100	do	b30	101½
25	do	102½	30	Galena & Chic. R. R.		120
50	do	b30 102½	100	Ill. Central R	b60	97½
25 Clevo. & Pittsbg. R	73½				

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90 s3	92½	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60	102½
3,000 Hud Riv 1st M B	102	25	do	opg.	102½
10,000 Ill. Cen R. R. Bds.	87½	100	Cumber. Coal Co.	b30	29
300 Reading Railroad	b60	90	100	Erie Railroad		53
300	do	s3 90	100	do	b60	53½
150 Nicar. Trans. Co	20	100	do		53
150	do	b30	20	50	do	b3	53½
200	do	20	150	do	b60	53½
500	do	20	150	Harlem Railroad	s3	29½
1100	do	b60 20½			

Monday, Aug. 20—A. M.

There was not much activity, but there was a little more firmness apparent in the Stock market on Saturday. The demand continued fair for all good dividend-paying Securities; and as these were not freely offered they commanded pretty strong and buoyant prices. Another lot of $2,000 U. S. Coupon sixes, of 1868, changed hands during the early session of the Board of Brokers at 117½. In State Stocks the operations were restricted, but the market was rather poorly supplied with them, and former quotations were well supported. There was also some inactivity in Railway Bonds. Illinois Central Bonds were the briskest, opening at 87½ and closing at 87½; $5,000 of the Freeland Bonds of the same Company brought 92½. New-York Central sevens were quiet, at 104. The business in the Bonds of the Erie Road was also limited, but at steady prices; sales were made of $5,000 Hudson River First Mortgages, at 102; $1,000 do. Second Mortgages, at 93; $5,000 Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent Bonds, at 104; and $1,000 Chicago and Rock Island Bonds at 97½. A more general movement occurred in Railway shares. New-York Central shares were in request and firm. A livelier business was transacted in Erie shares, opening at 53, and closing at 53½, b60. It is now generally conceded that there is a chance for a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulties between the New-York Central and Erie Roads, through the intervention of mutual friends. It is to be hoped so very desirable an arrangement may be speedily effected. The present sharp rivalry between both Companies is detrimental to each; and the sooner they give it up the better. Reading shares are in good request and are steadily approximating par value. The latest quotation on Saturday was 90, s3. Michigan Central shares were sold to a moderate extent at the early meeting of the Board, and left off at 102½, b60. In other Securities the operations were light, but there was considerable firmness recognizable. The market closed encouragingly.

The Foreign trade of the port, for the week just closed, presents a favorable comparison with that for the same week last August. The total imports of Dry Goods and general Merchandise during the week were $3,737,786, against $4,982,603 the corresponding week in 1854. For the Calendar year to the present date, the total import is $93,095,000, against $122,797,000 to same date last year. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods during the week reached $1,278,570, against $1,181,560 the corresponding week in 1854. For the Calendar year to the present date, the total export, exclusive of specie, amounts to $37,385,000, against $42,582,000 to same date last year. The export of specie for the week, as registered at the New-York Custom-House, was but $22,500. In this small sum, no portion is included of the amount (over half a million dollars) transmitted to Boston on last Tuesday evening, for Wednesday's outward-bound packet. The direct export of specie hence same week last August was $979,204. For the Calendar year to the present date, the specie export from New-York is $20,604,000, against $32,340,000 to same date in 1854. There were no California gold deliveries during the week, or the corresponding week last year. For the Calendar year to the present date, the total receipts of California gold at this port by manifest amount to $22,554,393, against $31,086,471 to same period in 1854. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $3,957,459, against $3,645,271 at the close of the previous week. Saturday's receipts amounted to $241,323, and payments to but $63,051. The payments for Assay Office reached $132,526; on Disbursing Checks, $52,811; and the balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer, to the credit of all accounts, was $8,086,223. The Money market on Saturday presented no new features. The supply of Capital continued greatly in excess of the demand for it, and loan and discount rates ruled very low and easy. There was no business of importance transacted in foreign Exchanges. The nominal quotations were for Sterling Bills, 109¾@110; for Bills on Paris, f.5.12½.

The variations in the general Markets during the week were rather slight. Cotton ruled quiet, and closed ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb. lower than the previous Saturday. The supply was moderate, but there was a lack of confidence among holders. Flour came forward slowly; and, having been freely inquired for, desirable grades advanced 25c.@50c. ℘ barrel. Wheat continued scarce, and though not in brisk request, it rose 5c.@10c. ℘ bushel, closing, however, tamely and feebly, with more offering. Western mixed Corn fluctuated considerably during the week, but was in fair supply and moderate demand towards the close, when it stood from 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel higher than the preceding Saturday. Not much was in market of any other kind. In Groceries the general business has been animated at buoyant prices. Provisions were more sought after, and were increasing in value. Other commodities ruled about the same. The following is a comparative statement of the export of the principal articles of domestic produce for the week, and for the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	5,805	$[illegible]	5,051	$[illegible]
Flour, bbls	5,070	38,120	10,069	98,095
C. Meal, bbls	853	4,432	690	5,069
Wheat, bush	10,084	22,421	31,110	58,321
Corn, bush	26,511	20,461	147,305	161,780
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	1,370	16,264	2,469	39,901
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	309	5,505	1,067	14,572
Total produce		$343,255		$632,943
Miscellaneous		838,305		645,627
Total for the week		$1,181,560		$1,278,570

Saturday's Philadelphia *Ledger* says that the anthracite coal trade continues quite active. The three coal carrying companies connecting this city with the anthracite coal mines, brought down during the past week 33,943 tons, and for the season to Thursday last, 2,774,479 tons, against 2,480,720 tons to the same time last year. This is a heavy business, and shows a handsome increase all round. The Reading Railroad Company brought down for the week ending on Thursday, 54,583 tons, and for the season, 1,470,324 tons. The Schuylkill Navigation Company shows a tonnage for the week to the same day of 31,028 tons, and for the season, 544,267 tons. The shipments on the Lehigh for the week ending with Saturday last, were 48,302 tons, against 42,917 tons for the corresponding week last year; 689,033 tons for the season, against 625,577 tons to the same time last year. The trade presents no new feature especially deserving of notice.

COMPARATIVE RAILROAD EARNINGS.
CENTRAL AND ERIE—TEN MONTHS OF RAILROAD YEAR.

	1854-5. Central.	1854-5. Erie.	1853-4. Central.	1853-4. Erie.
October	$638,768	$541,429	$556,893	$539,675
November	562,806	491,492	456,276	421,206
December	457,487	454,431	446,964	361,303
January	421,068	497,366	335,308	337,238
February	335,126	342,325	315,313	357,629
March	520,000	492,150	489,088	466,796
April	647,169	517,399	501,905	531,987
May	620,000	481,594	509,867	500,651
June	521,710	474,636	478,579	386,866
July	466,472	275,300	465,756	467,269
Total	$5,186,566	$4,567,967	$4,455,433	$4,329,563

Ten months' increase on New-York Central....$731,133
Ten months' increase on Erie....157,344
Per centage increase on Central....16.40
Per centage increase on Erie....4.33
Total gross earnings of Central last R. R. year $5,918,324
Total gross earnings of Erie last R. R. year....5,976,273

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the "Great Western Insurance Company," held on Friday, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: Richard Lathers, Esq., President; John A. Parker, Vice-President; James F. Cox, Second Vice-President; Douglass Robinson, Secretary; Jabez Williams, Marine Inspector; and Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., as Counsel.

Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 17.

The news by the *America* was received here last evening, by the Associated Press, a few hours after the arrival of the steamer at Halifax, and was published in the papers this morning. Cotton has declined a ¼c. Sales to-day 1,200 bales, at 9½c.@9¾c. for middling. The sales for the week add up 4,000 bales, and the receipts 6,500 bales, including 1,760 bales of new, against 1,800 bales for the same time last year, including 50 bales of new. The receipts up to the present time fall short 175,000 bales those of last year. The stock on hand is 27,000 bales. The sales of Coffee for the week have been 4,000 bags, at 11c.@11¼c. for prime Rio. Mess Pork, $19 50. Sterling Exchange, 9½ ℘ cent. premium.

Buffalo, Saturday, Aug. 18—1 P. M.

Flour—Fair inquiry; supply of good, good; sales 900 bbls., including 300 bbls. new Ohio in choice lots at $9; 300 bbls. Wisconsin at $8 50; 300 bbls. new Ohio at $8 62½; 100 bbls. Michigan at $9, and 150 bbls. extra Southern at $9 25. Wheat—In good request and steady; sales 5,500 bushels red Kentucky at $1 65; 2,000 bushels red Indiana on private terms, and 500 bushels white Wisconsin at $1 75. Corn—Quiet and a shade easier; sales 10,000 bushels at 77c. Oats—In good demand and steady; sales 2,000 bushels at 45c. Receipts to-day—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels.

Providence, Saturday, Aug. 18.

Cotton has been in moderate request during the week at unchanged prices. Wool—The market remains quiet, and prices unaltered; sales 65,000 lbs. Printing Cloths quiet, and no change in prices; sales 30,500 pieces.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Aug. 18.

Our Cotton market is firm; sales to-day 2,000 bales. We quote Middling at 9½c.@9¾c.—10c. for new crop. Flour is a little higher; sales at $7 87½.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Saturday—First Board*—$100 Schuyl. Nav. Bonds Scrip, 48; $200 Pennsylvania 5s, 88; $500 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '67, 87; $4,000 Philadelphia and West Chester R. R. 7s, 78; 100 Reading Railroad, 45; [illegible] 45; 100 Long Island Railroad, 11; 100 North W[illegible] Cooper, 6; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 10 Morris Canal Preferred, [illegible]; 10 Little Schuylkill Railroad [illegible]; 7 [illegible] Railroad [illegible]; 10 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 10½; 3 Commercial Bank, 67; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 142.

Between Boards—$3,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 65½; 6 Lehigh Scrip, 73.

Second Board—$1,100 City R. R. 6s, 99½; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87½; $2,000 Schuyl. Nav. Boat Loan, 58; 9 Union Canal Pref. 6s, 13½; 300 New-Creek Coal Co., 5½; 5 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 25 Lehigh Scrip, 73; 2 Lehigh Navigation, 60½; 100 Little Schuyl. R. R. [illegible]; [illegible] Navigation Pref., 22½; 35 Reading R. R. 45½; 10 Girard Bank, 12½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117; Philadelphia 6s, 97½@98; Pennsylvania 5s, 87½@88½; Reading Railroad, 45@45½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@44½; Morris Canal, 16@16½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 76@77; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21½@22; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 17@17½; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 12½@12¾; Lehigh Zinc, 2½@2¾; Union Canal, 1½@1½; New-Creek, ¾@¾.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, from Old Point, Richmond and Petersburg—A. Shell, Carl Weseman, Garret Post, Mrs. Ferrand, Mrs. Margaret Clement and two children, S. A. Ladd and two children, B. Lucien, Mrs. C. Kaylon, Mrs. Parks—and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—A. L. Gillespie, G. M. Cashoun, M. H. Nathan, L. Crane, J. J. Van Roy, A. B. Bignon, J. Freeman, J. S. Dyson, F. Morels, F. Beaiteger, E. Bennett, J. C. H. Claussen, Mrs. Misson and child, Capt. F. Nestrand, D. L. Glen, J. F. Church, J. Downes, Thomas Richards, S. McLane, C. A. Greene, J. T. Caldwell, J. W. Campbell, Jr., J. Appleton, Thomas Blomen, A. Grindle, B. C. Martin, S. S. Henry, B. Goodman, P. W. Bristol, E. Gannon and son, B. Lorith, Wm. Dunn, J. L. Clark, C. S. Dibble, Wm. E. Kelso, G. F. Long, Mrs. Williamson, O. W. Davids, C. F. Lamb, Jr.—and 28 in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—Edward E. Hoffman and lady, V. Church and lady, Mrs. Ann Daly, J. L. Hubbard, F. Hubbard, P. D. Hubbard, A. Purse, J. J. Cobbs, J. W. Martin, S. S. Boone, J. L. Lichenstein, Mr. Farrell, J. T. Kendrick, Cadet Cyrustie, Miss Gardner, G. E. Little, Joseph Miller—and 75 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship New-York, from Havre—Wm. Chamberlain, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Chamberlain, Wm. B. Ramsey and lady, of Boston; Mrs. C. Areson, Mrs. V. Cosbunch, of New-York; L. J. Frion, of France; Mr. Chas. Morean and lady.

In bark Kathleen, from Fajardo, P. R.—T. Gower.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 16 | Sun sets.....6 53 | Moon sets.....10 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.....9 46 | Gov. Island.....10 31 | Hell Gate.....1 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, AUG. 18.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Arrived....Sunday, Aug. 19.

[illegible]

Sailed.

[illegible]

Below.

Bark Angeline R. Sturges, 15 ds. fm. Jamaica. Brig Gleam. Schr. Tabitha S. Grier, of Frederica, Del.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 19—Arr. brigs Rocks, [illegible]; Fanny O. Fields, Shields. Schrs. [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17—Arr. [illegible] New-York; Alfred and Ezah, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, Aug. 1, the [illegible] from Trinidad—had put in leaky, and had gone on the [illegible] way to repair.